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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM  
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS OF  
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT  
PERSONS.  
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.  
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITER-  
ATURE.  
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH  
MUSEUM.  
POETRY.  
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.  
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.  
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLI-  
GENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS WITH A CRITICAL  
PROEMIUM.  
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH  
LEGISLATION.  
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.  
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.  
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.  
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.  
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.  
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.  
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.  
BIOGRAPHIANA; or, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND  
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-  
DER OF THE COUNTIES.

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that, in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that, in matters of *Religion*, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S the political situation of the Scotch Boroughs is about to be submitted to the wisdom of the British Senate, it may not be improper to lay the following correspondence between the magistrates of Edinburgh and the Duke of Argyll, before the public. It is extremely curious; and you may rely on its authenticity, as it is literally copied from the originals now in possession of my respectable friend, M. E. Sherwill, esq.

R. WATSON.

London; Jan. 1820.

*Copy of an Address from the Town-Council of Edinburgh to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.*

Edinburgh; Nov. 26, 1760.

MY LORD DUKE,—This city has been honoured with the patronage of your family ever since any of us who are now in council came upon the stage: and all of us acknowledge it with warm gratitude. That, upon a great many important occasions, when we have applied to your Grace for your advice and countenance, you have given us both, in a manner which thoroughly convinces us that you have the honour and prosperity of the city very much at heart. This encourages us in the near prospect we have of a new Parliament, to beg of your Grace to consider of it, and point out to us such a man to represent Edinburgh therein, as will approve himself zealous in promoting his Majesty's service, and the honour and the interest of his country at this critical juncture; and thereby enable himself the better to serve the city which he represents. And we beg leave, each of us, to assure your Grace, that the gentleman you recommend to us shall, in the ensuing election, not only have our own votes in his favour, which will carry his election, but our interest also with our brethren who happen not to be present with us while we are signing this, in order to

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make his election unanimous. We are, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

Robert Selkrig,	Geo. Lind, Provost.
Yaxley Davidson,	Gilb. Laurie, D. G.
Al. Drummond,	Matt. M'Alester, B.
Patrick Jameson,	John Nisbit, B.
John Balfour, C. D.	Jo. Drummond, O. P.
Alex. Elliott,	Da. Flint,
Thomas Simpson,	Adam Fairholm,
&c. &c. &c.	

*Copy of the Answer to the foregoing Address.*

MY LORD,—I have received your letter, inclosing a very obliging offer from a very great number of the Town-Council of Edinburgh to follow my advice in the ensuing election. I beg your Lordship will be so good as to acquaint them how sensible I am of the honour done me, in asking my advice in the manner they have done; but, it being a trust which I dare not take upon myself to execute alone, without consulting some considerable persons here who are the most capable to advise and serve the city of Edinburgh, they may depend on my taking no rash step in this affair, but shall steadily pursue their interest, as the chief object of my attention in meriting, as far as I can, the confidence now placed in me. I am, my lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

ARGYLL.

London;

December 16, 1760.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER from the HAVANNAH, descriptive of the STATE of SOCIETY, and embracing ORIGINAL INFORMATION relative to the ISLAND of CUBA.

SIR,

**Y**OUR commands require of me more than, I fear, I am able to perform. You are not aware that the slightest exertion, even that of writing a

B note,

note, is a fatigue in this climate; yet you expect that I am to report a special detail of every striking object in this part of the West Indies. I shall, nevertheless, make some attempts to gratify your curiosity.

The *poco à poco* is the motto of all who draw their first breath in these scorching climates, or who come to reside in them. But, to begin, it is unpleasant to announce that, since my arrival, for about a year, in this island, I have witnessed the successive extinction of about four-fifths of those who have arrived from Europe. A terrible disorder, the *vomito negro*, better known by the name of the yellow-fever, almost invariably attacks the newly-landed. In vain do I enquire what is the cause of this disease, and what are the remedies provided against it. The physicians of the country are as uninformed on this subject as I am; as evidently appears from the very different prescriptions which they distribute, and which all tend to one common result,—that of conducting their unhappy patients to the grave. At the same time, the negro women are much more successful in their treatment of the fatal fever than the regular faculty: they inspire confidence which calms the patient, and then, probably, Nature does the rest. The very captains who have brought away the negresses from the coast of Africa, are obliged to implore their benevolent assistance, and are frequently indebted for the preservation of their lives to those whom they have, by an abuse of civilization, deprived of their country and their liberty.

It is terrible to reflect on the rapidity with which this disorder marks its progress. Woe to the wretched victims whose consciences are not at ease! I have never been absent three or four days without having to witness, on my return, the death and interment of some individual of my acquaintance; or, at least, this has occurred to me twice. The first instance was in that of a young Frenchman named St. André, who was about to institute a course of chemical lectures; and, as he had been three years inured to the climate, he was considered as well-seasoned: the second was that of a youth scarcely nineteen, son of Darte, a manufacturer of porcelain, a young man of excellent education, the amenity of whose manners and native modesty, had gained him many friends.

The Havannah is not the only seat of this terrible scourge: there is not a port

in the whole island that can be deemed an exemption. Out of a hundred Europeans who disembarked two months ago at Nuevitas, one-half have fallen victims. The rural districts are more salubrious; yet, even there, the *vomito negro* makes occasional ravages, though it appears with less violence and frequency.

The natives are not so exempt from the fever as is commonly imagined. If born in the Havannah, or the other ports, they are subject to a hard condition,—that of never quitting them. Such as embark for America and Europe, and even such as go and reside in the country for a year or two, cannot return without danger. I very lately was an eyewitness of the death of a girl not more than ten years of age, who was born in the Havannah, and brought up at a few miles distance from it, and who had inadvertently repaired thither, to be present at a family-feast.

You may fancy, perhaps, that the disease lies dormant for six months of the year, when the sun is more distant from this part of the torrid zone; but this is a mistaken notion, though pretty generally entertained. There is not a day in the year that does not extinguish its victims, though the number is less considerable in our winter and autumn, than in the spring and summer. It is now raging in all its force: the last fifteen days of April proved fatal to seventy-six French; and the English, and all other Europeans, in the proportion of the numbers, sink under its influence. I am even now environed with the dying and the dead. If I stir out, I meet with hundreds of priests running and crossing themselves in all directions; some carrying the viaticum, others chanting psalms or funeral dirges in the different paths leading to the cemeteries. If I remain within doors, twenty bells are constantly tolling, and strike my interior sense still more forcibly than the gloomy scene of which I am the spectator. It is an additional fact, though hardly credible, that even cupidity has its martyrs. A profitable speculation must not be abandoned, and each nation retains its characteristic traits: the Frenchman goes down to his grave with a merry song, and the Englishman dies sulky, though with bottle in hand.

For my part, I can neither sing nor drink, but fly for refuge to the country, where I mean to proceed with my epistle, unless visited by that obnoxious guest, the *vomito negro*.

Here



Here I am, then, reposing in the midst of a meagre scene, the soil covered with volcanic reliques, and no sort of perspective but a few trees thinly scattered, with no umbrage, and but a pale verdure, which it would baffle the imagination of a Briton to conceive.

But I must now try to entertain you with matters less sombrous than the *vomito negro*. My crossing the seas took up sixty days; and, on arriving, my usual good-humour soured into phlegm, on beholding a country naked and parched, with not a flower or rivulet to be seen.

Before we entered the Havannah, we perceived on our left a fort named the Morro, under the cannon of which every vessel must pass. The eminence on which it stands, its actual display, and, more than all perhaps, the menacing aspect of the mouths of its cannon, impress a majestic and imposing character on its exterior. On approaching nearer to the entrance, I beheld on my right a few scattered country-houses, and in the back-ground a village called *La Salud*. This prospect was rather agreeable and pleasing.

In a few minutes we passed through the narrow channel which conducts into the harbour, and then we discovered on a sudden an immense basin of an oval form, regaling the eye with the spectacle of a thousand or twelve hundred flags of all nations. I think the superb Tyre could not have shewn a richer or more magnificent sea-piece. On the right, a thick wall conceals the city, and we could scarcely obtain a glimpse of a few steeples, whose clumsy construction would lead one to conceive that labourers, not architects, had been employed in the embellishments of the Havannah.

On the left of the basin appear a number of houses, that make part of a village called *La Regla*, and behind them is a little grove of trees, the only decoration of that immense basin. In vain we looked about for a rock with a frowning aspect, for a verdant hill or dale, or rows of houses rising in an amphitheatre over the shore.

This haven, which is the most capacious and secure in this part of the world, will in time become useless, unless attention is paid to it. The canal that leads to it is gradually getting narrower; it has only seventeen feet of water, though in 1743 it was four-and-twenty feet deep. The entrance too in 1743 was sixty feet deep, but now only eighteen. The evil is well known, and it would be easy to find a remedy

for it; but that species of persevering firmness is the very thing wherein both the public functionaries and individuals here are deficient.

Before I quit the haven, I must not forget to mention the machine that has been constructed for providing vessels with masts; it is considered as very ingenious, and excites the admiration of foreign sailors. It was completed more than twenty years ago, after the designs of a Catalonian named Pedro Gatel; but both the honour and profit of the invention were engrossed by the governor and the commandant of the marine of that time. Both of them obtained promotion for it, while the inventor was not allowed even to raise his own machine. He died some time after in indigent circumstances and broken-hearted, and his widow and children are languishing in poverty at this day, at the Havannah.

On landing, we saw before us a narrow archway, that leads to the Havannah. The intermediate space is not above ten steps. At every second step I felt myself sinking in mire; but I expected to find a good pavement on passing the gateway. No such thing. On the right, on the left, before you, it is all a mudhole; and through the whole range of streets there was no prospect of getting free from it, till we arrived at the house we were in search of.

The streets are not paved, and the waters have no descent; hence the surface remains in a state of nature. This constant stagnation of the water necessarily gives rise to pestilential miasmata, and renders the Havannah a sink of foul exhalations. As soon as we advanced a little into the city, we were assailed with an intolerable stench, which I could not get rid of, and my olfactory nerves seemed to be bewildered as much as they would have been among the drugs of twenty apothecaries' shops.

In going through the streets, I found them narrow, dirty, not laid out in straight lines, and inclosed with low houses, which have windows indeed, but without glass panes, and which are closed with wooden bars. The appearance of the people who perambulate the streets helped to aggravate the painful impressions which I felt; thousands of whites and negroes, most of them covered with rags and plasters, strike a stranger, on his first landing, with a kind of horror: he soon gets rid of all his previous illusions, and disappointment intercepts the gay hopes which he had anticipated.

In advancing thus far, I had to shield my face from swarms of mosquitoes, that were annoying me with their stings; and to protect my ears against the rumbling of a score of bells, in eight or ten steeples. Sometimes it is for a dying person, sometimes for an interment; and, further off, it is a call to an office or ecclesiastical service.

On proceeding to my hotel, I could hardly believe it one. An immense hall, as large as a barn, and almost as unfurnished, is the common rendezvous; the sleeping-rooms are not much better than small closets, as naked as the hall. They enclose you within four walls, and the only furniture is a bedstead; in which you may stow yourself, rather to escape from seeing and hearing, than to enjoy sleep or comfortable repose. In vain did I, on the first night, implore the aid of Morpheus. A hard thin mattress, which I got only by entreating for it, communicates an uneasy burning heat. Nor indeed could I doze; for the plaintive cries of a sick person from an adjacent closet cast a gloom over me, which I could not overcome.

It was my lot to experience all this the first night of my arrival. No sooner had I risen, than I made enquiries about the sick person whose groans I had heard in the cell next to mine. They told me he was gone out, and I drew a good omen from this; but learned in the course of the day, that he was truly gone out, but it was to his last home; for, very early in the morning, he had been removed for interment.

Thus, dear sir, I present you with a faithful recital of my first day's incidents. Three parts out of four of those who come here are speedily surfeited, and reembark immediately; and I have observed, that the military gentlemen are the first to make their escape.

Here are no external objects to amuse, no buildings to invite, a spectator; the public places narrow and inelegant, the houses low, as if erected in the infancy of the art. But what astonishes me is, that in so hot a climate there is no public garden,—not a tree to be seen, to afford a little refreshing shade. In a word, the Havannah, in its totality and in its details, seems to have been built for such a population as it contains. Extreme misery in Europe exhibits nothing half so hideous as the black tawny figures which here encumber the public ways; that part of the body which is not covered by filthy rags, lets appear plasters, cataplasms, and vesicatories;

we are walking not in a city, but in a vast infirmary.

Persons in easy circumstances seldom stir out, or, if they do, you scarcely ever meet them on foot. As to the women, whether rich or not, provided they are whites, custom, that inflexible tyrant, forbids them the use of their legs, and they can only appear abroad in gigs or chariots, so concealed with cloth curtains, that even the professed gallant can scarcely steal a glimpse of them.

Things look some little better in the interior of the houses. The principal place, which is on a level with the street, is in a manner all light, as the door and the windows are almost always open. Nor can you well designate a proper appellation for this principal place; for here, jumbled together, we find the voiture, the toilette, and the bed, so that it is a coach-house, a saloon, and a bedchamber, all in one. Though it stands open to the street, all the household work is going on, and the women will dress and undress there as quietly as if no profane eye could overlook them. In London or Paris, such a procedure would soon collect a mob, but here it is scarcely even noticed. Are morals purer in Europe? This I will not determine; but, assuredly, they are more decent.

As the day begins to decline, you sally out, to console yourself, in some circles, for the languor of the forenoon; you introduce yourself to such as you have commenced acquaintance with, or to whom you are recommended. There you survey the master and family sunk in a dismal solitude. You think, perhaps, you are come too soon; an hour or two passes without a single strange face to greet, or any to break in upon the tedious dryness of the conversation. To hold a discourse requires an effort in this country; it throws you into a perspiration.

All the saloons here are uncommonly large. In some of these you will find elegant furniture of European manufacture, but their rooms look naked enough, as it would require an upholsterer's shop to supply the requisite decorations. Furniture here is attacked by three destructive foes,—the insects, heat, and moisture. A new provision must be made every two or three years; but rather than incur an expense so enormous, the inhabitants prefer stowing their piastres and ounces of gold in their coffers, where the sight of them, to minds uncultivated, yields more pleasure



sure than the noble productions of taste and the arts.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPO-  
RARY CRITICISM.—No. V.

*Edinburgh Review, No. 63.*

**T**HE present Number of the *Edinburgh Review* does not rank in our estimation higher than an ordinary Number of Mr. Valpy's Pamphleteer: indeed, it is in some respects inferior; for the latter work, in general, contains an original article or two, but the Review draws its interest from other publications. Mr. Jeffery seems even reduced to melancholy shifts for materials; at least, we cannot imagine how such a paper as the disquisition concerning calculous disorders could have been admitted, had he not found himself reduced to the greatest streights of poverty.

The leading article is entitled *Pargia*, and is drawn up with a degree of respectable mediocrity. The history of the Pargiots is related at some length, and the incidents are such as a more powerful pen might have rendered exceedingly impressive. How far, however, any reliance may be placed on them, we shall not examine; but when we see the hearsay statements of Mr. Hobhouse referred to as authorities, we may be permitted to pause before we admit their authenticity: for, if the other sources of the critic's information be not more deserving of confidence, we should feel little hesitation in rejecting, as romantic fiction, many circumstances upon which he dwells with particular emphasis. Without questioning the decisive barbarity of Ali Pashaw's character, such as it is represented to be by the reviewer, we know that there are several travellers who think that the tendency of his rigorous government is doing much towards restoring the civilization of Greece. It no doubt, in the first instance, has the effect of thinning the population, by forcing the lawless and subaltern despots to abdicate their power, and to seek asylums in other parts of the Ottoman empire, where crimes are less liable to punishment; but it secures protection and safety to the industrious and well-disposed. It should be recollected, that the inhabitants of this stern old man's dominions have been in all ages a wild, ferocious, and turbulent, race, and that the fear with which he has tethered their audacious and predatory spirits, is the necessary preliminary to the discipline of order and civilization. With regard

to the point at issue between the Pargiots and the British government, we hold no opinion. Ali Pashaw is the subject and representative of an independent government with which ours is on terms of amity; and, in fulfilling our engagements with that government, it is not very obvious that we should take cognizance of the character of its officer. Besides, it does not seem very clear that the Pargiots had any great objection to the Ottoman government, for the reviewer informs us that many of them emigrated to Smyrna. No doubt, Carassman Oglu, who governs the districts adjacent to that city, is a milder despot than Ali Pashaw, for his country is less barbarous, but still he is but an Ottoman governor. The reviewer, however, takes no notice of this; nor can we divine his motive for speaking so respectfully of the rebellious predilection of Ottoman subjects for the Russians, and so disguising that unprincipled act of Russian policy by which the Seven Islands were abandoned to Napoleon, as to make it appear that Great Britain was a party to the transaction. "So early as 1802, (says the reviewer,) the Porte admitted Great Britain as a guarantee of their independence; and, after the peace of Tilsit, they were all turned into French colonies, with the assent of Russia." This assent was one of the grossest breaches of public trust ever committed by any government. But we have exceeded our limits by thus taking a part in the controversy. We have, however, said enough to apprise the reviewer, that there is a rod in pickle, in reference to this subject. The literary advocates of Russia should take care how they meddle with politics in this country.

The second article bears the title of *State of the Country*; but we really know not what to make of it. The whole subject may be summed up in one sentence:—taxes so grievous that they can no longer be paid; trade so impaired in its gains, that it can no longer support those engaged in its various branches, and a strong persuasion that the one cannot be lightened, nor the other improved, but by increasing the popular check on the measures of Administration. Of the various complaints which originate with those most affected by these several causes, some breathe the tone of despair, others of guilt; a few inculcate passive starvation, and some cry out for what are called strong measures *alias* military law; while Ministers, strangely blinded to the danger

danger such a state of things necessarily induces, take no steps to remedy the evil.

The third article is dictated by a benevolent spirit in favour of "the poor little chimney-sweeps." A distinguished foreigner once remarked in our hearing, that there was certainly more comfort in England *for the rich* than in any other country in Europe; but there was a class of persons among us, who evidently suffered more misery than any other class of persons in Europe, and he referred to the chimney-sweeps as an instance. This was before any legislative *talk* was delivered on the subject; and it is a disgrace to the national character that the evil is permitted. Better surely it is, that every house-owner in the kingdom should be obliged to fit his chimneys for the use of the sweeping-machine, than that one poor child should be roasted to death! The Edinburgh Review has plainly lost its original spirit, for it advocates the expediency of still tolerating this crying iniquity. But the extracts from the evidence on the subject, will, nevertheless, do good.

We are always excessively entertained when we fall in with an Edinburgh author treating of the fine arts. The fourth article is *on the History of Painting in Italy*; and, so far as the literary record is concerned, we have nothing to object, except in the critics still adhering to the old nonsense about the revival of the arts, while in speaking of Cimabue, they admit that the people, in his time, were able to appreciate his merits as an artist! Undoubtedly, the distinguishing characteristic of Edinburgh genius is presumption, especially upon the fine arts; this is evident, for, until last year, we believe the Edinburgh public never saw a good picture; and the few good works of art in the city have only lately been imported. Yet, who speak out so manfully on painting and sculpture as the fraternity of the Parliament-house.

The fifth article is a very elaborate one *on the Comparative Skill and Industry of France and England*, in which the writer clearly shows the vast superiority of the latter country. We are however surprised that he has omitted to notice the miracles of our daily press, to which nothing in France nor any where else can be compared, especially in what respects the reporting of the Parliamentary debates and the proceedings of public meetings.

In the sixth article we find some sensible remarks; but we are strongly dis-

posed to apply to it the old proverb, *it is a foul bird that defiles its own nest*. We should think the paper is from the pen of an aristocratic Whig, one of those who are so far Tories as to think that improvements may be made by adhering to old laws and obsolete maxims. The "wisdom of our ancestors," is one of those phrases that we desire to see blotted out of the popular vocabulary. It is their *foolishness* that is the cause of all our present sufferings,—sufferings which they have so entailed upon us, that we must transmit them to our posterity. Nothing has furnished the continental malcontents with so strong a handle for their abuse of England, as the railing and bickering of certain honest but weak individuals, to whom the folly of our ancestors have given the means of legislative reviling.

The eighth article is *on Calculous Disorders*. It should have been sent to some medical journal: it is out of place in the Edinburgh Review; and, if not admitted on account of lack of matter, it must have been introduced by some egregious negligence or blunder of the printer.

The ninth is about *Dr. Clarke, the Blow-pipe, and Volcanoes*, and is not altogether void of merit, particularly in an agreeable extract, containing the doctor's description of a visit to the fountain-head of a stream of lava during an eruption of Vesuvius.

The tenth article is from the pen of a lawyer; and is quite satisfactory as to the policy and necessity of a Parliamentary enquiry into the Manchester massacre. There is some consolation in knowing, that, with whatever degree of success the investigation of that great public crime may be stifled, and the punishment of the delinquents prevented, neither any Parliamentary nor any Ministerial manœuvring can prevent the infamy which history will, in the annals of the kingdom, attach to all who either shared, abetted, or applauded, the deed.

Mr. Owen's plan forms the subject of the eleventh paper. There is much moderation, both of temper and ability, in the manner in which the reviewer has treated the subject; and, upon the whole, we approve of what he says: but, as the subject has been discussed over and over again in the daily papers, it argues great ignorance in the reviewers, to take up so much of their work in restating what has been so often said, and better said, before.

The twelfth article is written for the purpose of recommending the appointment



ment of county commissioners to take care of the public roads. The subject is important; but the Edinburgh Review is a strange place to find a thing of this kind. The reviewer tells us gravely, that the Scottish and Irish roads are better made than the English: this may be true, but they are also much rougher.

The thirteenth, and last article, is on *the Education Establishments at Hofwyl*. The endeavours of some of the gentlemen connected with the Edinburgh Review, relative to the education of the poor, are well known, and highly meritorious. But they should be told, that they may harp so long on the subject, as to defeat their own purpose. There is a great lack of discretion in this eternal blazon; and it lessens the confidence which the public might otherwise have in the wisdom and talents of those who have so laudably struggled to promote the universal education of the people. The only difference between the gentleman and the pauper arises from education; and those senators with small heads and little hats, who think there is danger in improving the morality of mankind by enlightening the understanding, may rest assured that they have themselves been but imperfectly educated: and no opportunity should be lost of making them feel their inferiority.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N your valuable Magazine for the last month, there are remarks on my Patent Safe-Coach, where it is hinted, some explanation is due from me to the public, respecting their weight; which, I trust, your candour will admit; as every possible information which can be afforded on the subject of safe travelling, is now becoming increasingly interesting to the public.

The various weights of four-horse stage-coaches are from 17 cwt. to 20 cwt. a fair average of a coach for business is 18 cwt. 2 qr. The first of my patent safe-coaches, when launched, did not weigh quite 15 cwt. 2 qr. being 3 cwt. lighter than the average of the common coaches; but, as this coach became the favourite, and loaded to excess, and, as a clause in the Act of the 50th of the king was discovered, which exempts this kind of coach from all fines and penalties, as respects the number of outside passengers, several were immediately put in hand on a much larger scale, to carry fifteen or sixteen outside: some of these weigh upwards of a ton, which your correspon-

dent O. P. Q. very justly remarks is 3 cwt. more than some of the other coaches. This, and their loading upon an average a third more than others, has distressed the horses so much, that no more of these heavy coaches will be built in future. Some lately launched weigh 17 cwt. 2 qr.: the coachmen who drive these say they follow the horses as light as any they ever drove. Others now building will average about 17 cwt.

But, with respect to the ladies, for whose bonnets the windows were said not to be large enough, and who complained of the want of air inside, I cannot explain this; for three large windows, if open, must admit more air than can possibly be obtained from two in the common coaches: it might be, the extraordinary large bonnets kept off the cooling breeze, which these coaches certainly admit in more abundance than others. But perhaps these ladies, like many more, have been deceived by some one of the numerous awkward imitations, falsely called safe-coaches; three of which have actually been overturned. I do not, however, accuse these fair ones of knowingly travelling in these imitations, and thereby countenancing a fraud upon one whose study has been the preservation of life and limb:—gratitude will surely forbid this.

Your correspondent, however, candidly admits their superior safety, and that the ladies are particularly partial to them; and, like almost every other person who has travelled in them, he himself never goes by any other, if he can help it. I can congratulate the public on the certainty of the increase of these safe and convenient coaches, the effect of which is security to property, as well as personal safety. H. MATTHEWS.

9, Gretton-place East,  
Bethnal Green; Jan. 14, 1820.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**HAVE seen the account of one gentleman who, by chance, found the means of preserving seeds plump and sound, and that vegetated after a long voyage. He had brought home various kind of seeds, none of which vegetated; but he found some of them, that had, by accident, fallen into some figs, that appeared plump and sound, and they grew well: he therefore recommended to those that intended to bring home seeds from abroad, to pack them either in sugar or figs; they will be kept there in a moist state, free from mould, insects, and the external air, and in a

fit

fit state for vegetation. I have often thought, that it might be of great advantage to this country, if some animals and plants, now natives of warmer climes, could be naturalized here. The potatoe, according to the best accounts, is a native of South America, but since cultivated here, is now of vast benefit to this country, as food for men and animals.

I, a few years ago, requested the President of the Dorset Agricultural Society to get some of the Chinese hemp-seed, the produce of which, by the account I had seen of it, were in many respects superior to our common sort, such as its strength, its durability, its silky texture, in the length of its fibres, and in the vastly superior quantity it produced per acre. An East-India captain, a friend of the president's, when he went to Canton, brought home some jars of the China hemp-seed. The mouths of the jars were well luted, so that no external air could penetrate the seed. The president gave me three jars of it, about two gallons. I prepared some land in the field, in good order for it, and sowed it, in the proper season, as our hemp is sown; but, to my great disappointment, not one seed grew. The president had from twenty to thirty plants in his garden, produced from some of the same seed as mine; they grew strong, and produced seed, although a very dry summer. He gave me some of the seed, which I sowed the next season; they grew, and attained to the height of six to seven feet, and about four inches in the circumference of their stalk; but, being a very wet and cold summer, they produced no seed: so ended all my hopes of Chinese hemp. Sir Joseph Banks had some of this seed brought him from China, some years ago, and he gave some of it to Faujus St. Fond, a French gentleman, who distributed it amongst some of his friends, who have since cultivated it with great success in the south of France, where it rises to the amazing height of seventeen feet. If we could get plants from foreign seed to produce their seed here, in a few seasons, the plants, no doubt, would be afterwards naturalized to our climate.

The Merino sheep, by propagating here, are found to produce wool equal, if not superior, to the Spanish imported wool. I proposed to the Dorset Agricultural Society, to import some of the Tibet sheep, from whose wool the beautiful Cashmerian shawls are made; as I doubt not but those sheep could be propagated here, as the table-land of Tibet is of great elevation above the sea, and

surrounded by mountains, whose summits are in the region of perpetual snow.

The French, I saw some time ago, had brought to France some of the Angora goats, whose hair is as fine as silk, and nine inches in length; and is manufactured into the finest stuffs, particularly camblets.

Some of the Tibet sheep were brought to England a year or two ago, but the ship in which they were was lost off the Isle of Wight.

2. The preserving of beautiful birds, with which some foreign countries abound, so as to retain their natural form and position, as well as the beauty of their colours and plumage, must be attended to with great care, lest they should be destroyed by insects, which has often been the case, to the great disappointment of the naturalist. After dissecting all the fleshy parts from the bones, and removing the entrails, eyes, brains, and tongue; the cavities and inside of the skin should be sprinkled with the following antiseptic powder.

*The Drying Compound or Antiseptic Powder.*

Corrosive sublimate	. 1 lb.
Saltpetre burnt	. . .
Alum burnt	. . .
Flowers of sulphur	. . .
Camphor	. . .
Black pepper	. 1
Tobacco ground coarse	1

Mix the whole together, and keep it in a glass vessel, stopped close.

In Guiana, the number and variety of beautiful birds is so great, that several persons in the colony advantageously employ themselves in killing and preserving these animals for the cabinets of the naturalists in the different parts of Europe. The method of doing this, as related by Mr. Bancroft, is, to put the bird which is to be preserved in a proper vessel, and cover him with high wines, or the first distillation of rum. In this spirit he is suffered to remain for twenty-four or forty-eight hours or longer, according to its size, till it has penetrated through every part of his body. When this is done, the bird is taken out, and his feathers, which are no ways changed by this immersion, are placed smooth and regular. It is then put into a machine made for the purpose, among a number of others; and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c. are placed exactly agreeable to life. In this position they are all placed in an oven, very moderately heated, where they are slowly dried, and will ever after retain their natural position without danger or putrefaction.

C. HALL.

*Ansty; Jan. 13, 1820.*

To



	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	WIND.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. and S.E.	E. N.E. N. and N.W.
January ..	52	30	39.53	30.51	28.77	29.621	3.62	16	23	8
February..	50	25	38.5	30.10	28.94	29.56	3.10	15	17	11
March .....	57	30	43.05	30.32	29.15	29.89	1.58	16	16	15
April .....	59	34	46.5	30.28	29.07	29.818	1.68	9	15	15
May .....	66	34	52.3	30.20	29.66	29.953	1.87	13	12	19
June .....	64	46	54.8	30.31	29.32	29.88	2.11	17	21	9
July .....	76	47	60.	30.36	29.38	30.04	3.66	13	13	18
August ..	77	50	63.3	30.46	28.91	30.054	1.60	6	13	18
Septmber	68	37	54.5	30.61	29.30	29.95	2.27	14	19	11
October ..	66	23	46.6	30.40	29.35	29.87	5.15	16	11	20
November	58	20	37.5	30.30	29.13	29.74	3.28	15	8	22
December	53	3	32.	30.31	29.01	29.71	3.34	19	14	17
Annual Mean .....	47.4			Annual Mean.. 29.84			33.26	168	183	182
							Total.	Tot.	Total.	Total.

*General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1819.*

**JANUARY.**—The weather during this month was mild, wet, and at times very stormy. The thermometer, excepting on the 19th and 30th, never reached the freezing-point. About the middle of the month the wind was extremely violent, accompanied with thunder and lightning. In the night of the 15th we had a trifling fall of snow: it afterwards was variable, but chiefly wet, with intervals of hail and sleet. During this latter period, all the surrounding mountains were quite covered with snow.

**February.**—The first five days were moderate frost, with light showers of snow: the weather afterwards was mild and wet till the 24th, when we had a considerable fall of snow, which completely clothed all the low grounds in this neighbourhood in white, for the first time this season. The remainder was fair, with hoar frost in the nights. The mountains were covered with snow during the whole of this month.

**March.**—The three first days were cold, with showers of snow, hail, and sleet; when a great quantity of snow was observed on all the surrounding mountains. It afterwards was fair, and very mild and pleasant till the 16th. The remainder was showery, and at times very stormy. Early in the morning of the 19th we were visited with much vivid lightning, and some extremely loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy showers of large hail.

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**April** was dry, and exceedingly mild and pleasant. The average temperature of this and the preceding month is nearly ten degrees higher than the two corresponding months last year. Vegetation and foliage, at this period, were scarcely ever known to be so forward.

**May** continued mild and very favourable for the season till the 20th: the remainder was cold, with strong parching northerly winds. The last four days of the month were extremely cold, with showers of hail and sleet, and strong frost in the nights, when ice of considerable thickness was observed; at which time the mountains were patched with snow.

**June.**—The average temperature of this month, 54° 8, is remarkably low for the season. The weather was generally cold and ungenial; and, during the latter part of the month, we had some very heavy showers of hail.

**July.**—The temperature of this month was extremely variable. The 1st and 2d were most unseasonably cold. On the former day the average was only 48°. The weather continued cold and droughty till the 18th, when, in the night, a fall of rain commenced, which continued till the afternoon of the 20th, and caused the river Eden to overflow all the low grounds in its vicinity, and swept away considerable quantities of hay, damaged the corn, &c. The remainder of the month was extremely warm and pleasant, with intervals of thunder, accompanied with light showers.

**August.**—The weather was dry, and most

most oppressively hot. The intense heat, which commenced on the 21st of last month, continued till near the end of the present month, during which period we generally experienced a dead calm, and a serene and cloudless sky. No rain fell, except a little drizzling on two or three mornings about the middle of the month, till the 31st, which was wet throughout, and extremely cold; the thermometer having fallen twenty-five degrees. The average temperature of this month is the highest since July 1808.

*September.*—The weather during the first week was rather wet and gloomy; it afterwards was fair and brilliant and extremely fine, till the 26th, when the harvest was completely finished in this district. The remaining five days were chiefly wet.

*October.*—This month was marked by most unseasonable and violent extremes of temperature, and variability of the weather. The three first days were mild and wet; the night of the 4th was cold and sleety; and, on the following morning, we had a smart frost, when all the highest neighbouring mountains were covered with snow. It afterwards was extremely sultry, with torrents of rain at intervals, till the 14th. In the night of the 10th the thermometer was as high as 66°. After the 14th the weather was variable, but chiefly fair, with hoar frosts at times in the mornings, till the 20th, when, in the night, we had a heavy fall of rain and sleet; and, on the following morning, strong frost, when ice of considerable thickness was observed, and all the surrounding mountains were completely covered with snow. In the night of the 21st a quantity of snow fell; and, on the following morning, all the low grounds in the neighbourhood of this city, and surrounding country, were clothed in white. The remainder of the month was variable, with intervals of intense frost. In the night of the 27th the thermometer was 26°; the next morning 24°; and, on the morning of the 29th, 22°. The difference in the extremes of temperature this month is 44°. In the evening of the 17th, from eight to nine o'clock, a most beautiful luminous arch was seen from this city and neighbourhood: it extended across the heavens nearly in a direct line from west to east; it was remarkably brilliant, particularly in the western horizon, and in the zenith: its breadth appeared to vary from three to five degrees. The northern edge was frequently indented,

and darted very brilliant corruscations. Soon after nine o'clock it gradually disappeared.

*November.*—The weather was cold, humid, foggy, and extremely unpleasant: it was remarkably calm; and, during the greater part of the month, scarcely a breeze could be observed. Early in the morning of the 6th we had some extremely vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy showers of large hail. From the 18th till near the end of the month, we had a lingering frost, which, on some mornings, was very severe. On the 22d, 23d, and 25th, the thermometer was as low as 23°, 20°, and 21°. On the 26th a considerable quantity of snow fell, which amounted to about five or six inches in depth: it disappeared on the 29th. The average temperature of this month, 37°·05, is upwards of 11° lower than that of the corresponding month last year.

*December.*—The first week was very moist and gloomy. On the 8th we had some showers of snow and hail, and in the night frost commenced, which continued, with varied degrees of severity, till the 17th. On the 16th the thermometer was 14°, and the average of that day 20°: during this period snow fell at times which amounted to near two inches in depth. The 17th, and the three following days, were thaw, and extremely mild, with torrents of rain. On the 19th, the thermometer was as high as 53°. The remaining eleven days were continued frost, with intervals of great severity, and accompanied with some heavy falls of snow. In the night of the 26th the thermometer was 15°; and, on the morning of the last day of the year, 13°, noon 17°, and night 3°; average 11°. The average temperature of this month, 32°, is the lowest since January 1814, which was 24°·47. A very great quantity of snow fell on the mountains, and in the surrounding country, in the latter part of the month.

Jan. 2, 1820.

W. PITT.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER from the LEVANT; by a  
MODERN TRAVELLER.\*

Larnica, Cyprus, April 10, 1819.

MY DEAR I\*\*\*\*\*,

**Y**OU will be surprised to receive a letter from me at such an immense distance

\* For this letter, (says the Editor of the *Oxford Herald*,) we are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who a short time since received it from an old acquaintance.



distance, and out of Europe. If I were to give you an account minutely of this most interesting of all journeys that I have taken, I should fill quires of paper. Let me then run over hastily a short account of the countries through which I have passed.

Last August I left London for Paris. From Paris I sailed down the Rhone for Marseilles. Here I embarked for Egypt: was nearly lost in two gales of wind off Candy and Malta. In six weeks I arrived at Alexandria, where I saw Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, the spot on which poor Abercrombie laid down his life, and every object of interest in that celebrated place.

I then crossed the Desert, arrived first at Aboukir Bay, where Nelson fought his great battle; and, after a weary journey across a desert of sand, I got safe to Rosetta. When at Alexandria, I was introduced to the Pasha or King of Egypt, a man of remarkable talent.

At Rosetta I embarked in the Pasha's barge, and sailed up the Nile; and, after two days' sail, I arrived at Grand Cairo, the capital: where the throng in the streets appeared to me greater than that in the streets of London.

I visited the Pyramids, scrambling in and through them; and in the last, opened by Signor Belzoni twelve months ago, are stupendous objects truly.

After remaining here ten days, I sailed down the west branch of the Nile, and arrived at Damietta, where I was detained a fortnight by stormy weather.

I embarked here, and afterwards landed at Jaffa; and as inns, and such like places of accommodation, are totally out of the question, I put up, in the future stages of my journey, at the convents: the one here is said to be built on the spot where the house of Simon the Tanner stood.

I next proceeded to Ramah, in the neighbourhood of which is the tomb of St. George, tutelar saint of England; and thence to Jerusalem, going along the most frightful path I ever encountered, through rocks and precipices.

I remained a fortnight at this most interesting place; saw every thing of a sacred nature pointed out; was on the Mount of Olives, Mount Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre, &c.

I went to Bethlehem, saw the Cave of the Nativity; to the famous Cisterns of Solomon; and, after passing Ramah, I

arrived at the Wilderness of St. John the Baptist, and saw his grotto.

The governor of Jerusalem having given me a military escort, I proceeded to Jericho, through a wild solitary country; and at this place the governor gave me an additional strong military escort, with which little army I went to the banks of the Jordan, and the Lake of Death or Dead Sea,—a water eighty-eight miles in length and twenty-five broad, covering Sodom and Gomorrah, and other cities. Every thing around shews the terrible judgment of God: a dead terrific silence. Nothing grows on the plain, though Scripture says it was formerly well watered, and called "the Garden of the Land." The water is salt, the bitumen burns, and smells like brimstone. No boat was ever seen on it. It is indeed an awful place! But you shall hear more at meeting.

I left Jerusalem finally, and took a northerly direction. I came, after some days' journey, to Bethel, where Jacob took the stones for his pillar.

Afterwards I got to Samaria, and saw the well where Our Saviour had the remarkable conference with the Samaritan woman. On each side of the town, beautifully situated in a valley, stands Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, mentioned in Scripture as the places where Moses commanded benedictions and maledictions to be pronounced.

I next entered the grand Vale of Esdraeton, beyond anything I have seen, called in Scripture the Galilean plain, probably fifty miles long and twenty-five broad; which, from the time of the King of Assyria down to the disastrous journey of Bonaparte from Egypt to Syria, has been the chosen spot for every action respecting the country.

I visited Mount Hermon, at the foot of which stands Nain, a small village, where Our Saviour raised the widow's son to life: two miles from which is Endor, where Saul had the interview "with a woman of familiar spirit."

I arrived at Nazareth; where, you know, Our Saviour was in subjection to his parents. It is a small village on the brow of a hill, looking down on a valley, and has a population of 2,000. Many objects of interest are shewn there.

I then set out to make the tour of Galilee, more remarkable than any other district of the Holy Land, from the frequent visits of Our Saviour.

I first arrived at Cana, "where the

modest water saw its God, and blushed;" next to the Mountain of Beatitude, named from the excellent sermon Our Lord delivered, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," &c. Then to the spot called "the Multiplication of Bread," from the miracle which occurred in feeding the multitude with the few loaves and fishes.

Six miles farther on, the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, opened up. I entered the town, which is walled round, and on the edge of the Lake, and could find no other place than an old church to repose in, built on the spot where the house of Peter stood.

The Lake is fourteen miles long and six broad, in a deep hollow territory. I rode to the end of it, where the Jordan (entering the upper part) leaves it; and, what is odd, though the Jordan passes through the Lake, the waters never mingle. I stripped, bathed, and washed my clothes, in the Jordan.

The whole scenery around has something in it religiously solemn and impressive. It was here Our Saviour said to Peter "Follow me;" where the miraculous draught of fish took place; where he rebuked the winds and waves: where, in short, he walked on the very water!

After spending two days here, I proceeded; and, after a day's journey, got to Mount Tabor, where the *Transfiguration* took place,—a mountain of great altitude; and no pen can describe the grandeur of the scenery. I was on the very top of this mountain. The day was glorious; and I was feasted with the delicious prospect around. The plain of Esdraeton is under your feet. Mount Carmel, Mount Hermon, Nain, Endor, Mountains of Samaria: the whole of Galilee, Capernaum, Nazareth, Tiberias, and Mount Lebanon, (like Ben Lomond, in Scotland,) majestically in the back-ground. In the whole globe there is not to be seen, as from this Mount, so much holy ground at one time. Never will the scene be forgotten by me.

I returned to Nazareth; and, after remaining some days, went to Acre, and visited Mount Carmel, about ten miles distant. I went to the top, and saw the spot where the Prophet Elijah resided. The river Kishon, so often alluded to in Scripture, flows along the bottom of this mountain.

The governor is much respected; he succeeded Diazzar Pasha, one of the greatest Herods or Robespierres of the

day, who struck off heads, scooped out eyes, and cut off noses, daily, for his amusement. The present minister, who acted in that capacity to him, had his nose cut off, and an eye taken out, for having offended him. Many are the miserable objects still to be seen going along the streets, whom this man disfigured, and whom he usually called the marked men.

I left Acre, and came on to Tyre, keeping close by the sea-side. The prophecy of Scripture is fulfilled, which declares that this place "shall be as a rock for fishers to spread their nets on." The place is in ruins. Anciently it was a magnificent city, "whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers were the honourable of the earth."

After this I arrived at Sidon, a day's journey distant from Tyre, where I met with much attention from Lady Stanhope, cousin of Mr. Pitt. She is called Princess here, and is greatly respected. I do not think she will ever return to Britain, but end her days at Sidon.

I proceeded; and, after a most toilsome and exhausting journey over chains of mountains for days, and crossing the top of Mount Lebanon, covered with snow, a journey that I really thought would have got the better of me, I arrived safely at Damascus; the view of which, from the mountains descending to it, six miles distant, is most delicious. It is in the centre of a plain, boundless to the eye, and encircled with gardens to the extent of thirty miles. I know of no views that come near to it, unless it be those from Shooter's Hill, or Greenwich, near London. There is a population of 400,000. It is almost death to walk about the streets in any other than the Turkish habit. I have been obliged to adopt it during the whole of my route; but the strictness in Damascus, in this respect, is more remarkable than in any other part of the Holy Land. The spot where the vision appeared to the first Apostle, the house of Ananias, and the place he was "let down by the wall in a basket," are shown; and the street called "Straight," (Acts of the Apostles,) still retains that name.

I remained here eight days; and, after another long journey of several days, I arrived at Balbec, to see the famous ruins. At entering the town, which has a population of 500, it has the appearance of one which has been severely bombarded. The houses are in ruins, and have been built like huts, in many parts



parts of which are the most precious carved stones, broken columns, and inscriptions,—the fragments of the mass of ruins of the grand temple and buildings contiguous.

My eyes never have seen elsewhere, nor I believe ever will see, such magnificent architecture as is to be found on this spot.

The origin of the place has never been distinctly ascertained. One account is, that it was built for Pharaoh's daughter by King Solomon; and it corresponds with the description of the palace given in 1 Kings, chap. vii. ver. 8 and 12. A second is, it was the city celebrated by the Greeks and Latins, under the name of Heliopolis, or City of the Sun, and denoting by its present Arabic name, *Baalbec*, that is, the Vale of Baal, its connexion with the worship of the sun; of which Baal, the chief idol deity of the country, was an appropriate denomination.

In its general proportion and form, it is like the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; but that is quite insignificant compared with this temple, in point of magnificence, structure, and dimensions. There is a noble portico, sustained by pillars of the Corinthian order, each fifty feet in height and six feet in diameter.

Nothing can be more august than the view of the entrance. The front is composed of eight Corinthian pillars, and within these, at the distance of six feet, are four others similar. Through these appear the door of the temple, which is majestic. Its case or portal resembles, in proportion and construction, the great marble portal at the west end of St. Paul's Church, London, but vastly superior in point of beauty and of richness of sculpture. The inside of the church appears to have been divided into three aisles, and lately the infidel Turks blew up with gun powder a superb column and arch, the only one which remained. Contiguous to this grand temple, which, in point of architecture, is said to be without a fault, are the ruins of a palace of vast extent. Clusters of the finest columns are still remaining, braving the ravages of time. This must have been the residence of some powerful monarch. The stones are so enormous and massy, that one is sometimes really led to think the fabric could not be erected by any human being. In my life never have I seen any thing like them. For instance, there are three of these lying end to end, which are sixty-one yards, or 183 feet

long. One of them sixty-three feet, the depth twelve feet, and breadth twelve feet; and, what is remarkable, they are raised up into the wall about twenty feet from the ground. Not a foot can be moved, in going about the town, without stumbling on some precious fragment, beautifully carved.

Here I spent a couple of days; and, after three days' journey, I arrived at Baureuth, took a vessel, and came here, on my way to Antioch and Aleppo; and from which I mean to go to Constantinople, make the tour of Greece, and, if it please God, I hope to be in old England in winter. I have given you a very slight account of my travels in this letter, and I delay all particulars till we meet.

It would take a long summer's day to impart to you the hardships I have encountered, the privations I have been forced to submit to, the hair-breadth escapes I have experienced, the horrid savage Arabs I have been among, the difficulties in the languages encountered. I travel with one servant only.

I have a patent letter from Rome that has commanded at the convents all I could desire, and our ambassador at Constantinople has also sent me a firman from the Grand Signior.

In most parts of my journey I have been obliged to take escorts of soldiers, on account of the dangerous state of the countries. The manners are totally at variance with those in Europe, and every thing appears "passing strange" to a traveller, when he first puts his foot in this country.

I have not met with a single Englishman in the whole of my route.

Do remember me kindly to good Mrs. I\*\*\*\*\*, and the accomplished lady we visited at Oxford, whose name I really forget; and believe me, my dear I\*\*\*\*\*,

Your's truly, W. R.

P. S.—The name of Englishman is highly respected in all the countries I have passed through.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**O trace the harmony of Nature, and the universal analogy of Cause and Effect, is as delightful as satisfactory, when we divest ourselves of the superstitious and legerdemain philosophy, and pursue our enquiries by means of the great landmarks of MOTION, as an universal and sole AGENT, and MATTER, as its PATIENT, by means of which phenomena

nomena of every kind are created and exhibited.

To admit this doctrine, is to open the eyes of the mind: To deny it, is to close them. To feel its truth, is to possess a talisman to the secrets of all nature. To exclude it from our perceptions, is to shut ourselves in a sort of twilight on most subjects, and in utter darkness on others. To apply so universal and unerring a principle to philosophy, is like ascending a lofty hill in a picturesque country, and obtaining such a view of the harmonious causes of surprising effects, as in the valley beneath we acquire of objects but partially seen or invisible. Yet such is the conceit, pride, or folly, of the societies called Learned, which dictate opinions to the great and small Vulgar, that, although this palpable principle of nature has been above two years before the world, we still read in all their transactions and discussions, of their attractions, repulsions; projection, gravitation, vacuum, affinities, vital principle, caloric, electric &c. fluids, and a score of other similar *hocus-pocusses*, the recognition of which will be adduced, in a future age, as a proof of our infancy in science, and of the ascendancy of the low superstitions of the monkish ages. They are, in truth, exactly analogous in principle and character to the sympathies, predilections, abhorrences, inherent natures, incantations, exorcisms, &c. &c. of past ages, though, like them, they have not yet been exploded. Let no man, however, lay claim to the title of philosopher, or consistent reasoner, who admits the former class of superstitions, while he discards the latter.

After all that has been published of the necessary effects on matter resulting from its motions in AGGREGATES, and from intestine motions in the ATOMS of aggregates, it is needless to urge more to real votaries of truth on the elementary principles of these doctrines. It must, in due time, be admitted, that all planetary and aggregate phenomena arise from the transfer or participation of aggregate motions; and that all the phenomena of heat, and, consequently, most of the agencies of chemistry, result from atomic motions, variously excited, accumulated, and accelerated.

Other points may be discussed at leisure, as whether any matter exists which is not in some degree potential, or armed with some motion; whether

aggregate motion results from peculiar combinations, concentrations, and transfers of atomic motion, or whether atomic motion is not always caused by the percussions of aggregates; whether the varieties of atomic motion are caused by various forms of compounded atoms; whether atomic and aggregate motions are not constantly interchanging, &c. &c.? All which are hypothetical questions worthy of being discussed; but of the grand universal principle, *that all phenomena are caused by the application of various degrees of aggregate or atomic motion to variously constructed matter, variously situated in regard to other matter*, there can be no doubt; and no pretence or necessity can exist for further discussion to prove or establish it. No principle of nature was ever adduced by man, at once so new, so comprehensive, and so applicable to every subject of philosophical enquiry; and in due time, perhaps before this generation has passed away, it must be recognized as the basis of all physical truth; while all existing systems must be regarded as vague, irrelevant, superstitious, and absurd.

I am led to make these observations by the application of the new doctrines to the phenomena of ANIMAL EXISTENCE, a subject which has hitherto been so incomprehensible, and so fruitful in controversy.

The new system ascertains the following positions:

1. That all animal motion is a transfer of the motions of the earth, or a deflection of the motions of the earth from the earth to the animal.
2. That the terrestrial motion is transferred from the lower to the upper extremities, by action and re-action purely mechanical.
3. That all animal power is derived from this re-action, and consists in a greater or less quantity of motion deflected from the earth by re-action through the muscular parts of the animal.
4. That, without re-action from the earth, an animal loses all that power which by re-action it derives from the earth.
5. That, without the great motions of the terrestrial mass, there would be no motion to transfer or deflect; consequently, if the earth stood still, there could be no motion to transfer, and all animal locomotion would necessarily cease.
6. That all vitality or vital motions are consequences of the transfer of the atomic motion, always present in the gaseous medium or fluid in which animals live.
7. That the act of respiration necessary to all animal life, is merely a mechanical process



process for transferring the atomic motion contained in the said gas or fluid to the aggregate and fluid parts of the animal.

8. That, in its concentration during the act of respiration, it imparts the atomic motion which existed in the gas or media to the animal; or, in other words, that transferred or converted atomic motion warms and variously excites the several fluids of the animal.

9. That other mechanical arrangements, connected with the process of respiration, by which the media is concentrated and atomic motion imparted, produce the peristaltic, arterial, and other motions of the animal system, some primary, and some consequent.

10. That when the body cools, the natural means of increasing the heat is to increase the respiration, and create atomic motion in the system by some exercise, by which the atomic motion or sense of heat is not merely increased, but accumulated and accelerated.

11. That this accelerated atomic motion imparted to the fluids of the animal, produces a corresponding expansion of the fluids, and an evaporation by the pores of the skin, when they duly perform their functions.

12. That, to replace the consumption of the fluids by evaporation, it becomes necessary to supply the roots of the animal system, where they centre in the stomach, by introducing suitable substances or manures into that cavity, which, during their decomposition, impart atomic motion, as well as assimilate to the substance of the animal.

13. That the progress of various kinds of animal growth may be always expressed by a curve line, or path of a projectile, with different curvatures, the abscissa representing the flow of time, from the generating increment; while the form of curvature is determined by a law of simultaneous accumulation and dispersion, which law limits the form of the curve; and, when the apex or greatest effect has been attained, a corresponding descent takes place owing to the gradually exhausted excitement, which diminishes the accumulation, the ascent and descent being represented by a series of parallel ordinates. Hence we have all the varieties of durations of youth, maturity, decay, and life; and hence it is that those periods bear necessary relations to each other.

These succinct principles of Physiology might be increased, so as to embrace every species and variety of animal phenomena, and explain the causes and cure of diseases; but the Monthly Magazine has not room for such details; and it is not necessary that this task should be performed either in this place or by this writer, in a country which

produces a hundred volumes per annum on subjects of medicine, and supports thirty thousand practitioners, who live by *professing* to study and understand animal economy. COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

RECENT DISCOVERIES made by MESSRS. CAVIGLIA and SALT in EGYPT.\*

**M** CAVIGLIA and Mr. Salt have met with a rich harvest of antiquities in exploring the contents of several of the ruined edifices and tumuli which, when viewed from the top of the great Pyramid, appear in countless numbers scattered among the pyramids, extending on the left bank of the Nile, north and south as far as the eye can reach. They have been mentioned by travellers, but never examined before with the attention they merit. The stone buildings to which they gained access, by freeing them from the sand and rubbish with which they were choked, and which Mr. Salt supposes to be mausoleums, are generally oblong, with their walls slightly inclined inward from the perpendicular, flat-roofed, with a parapet rounded at top, and rising about a foot above the terrace. Their walls are constructed of large masses, made nearly to fit with each other, though rarely rectangular. Some have door-ways, ornamented above with a volute, covered with hieroglyphics; others only of square apertures, gradually narrowing inward. The doors and windows are all on the north sides; perhaps because least exposed to the wind-carried sands from the Libyan desert. The inside of the walls of the first he examined was stuccoed, and embellished with rude paintings; one of which represented the Sacred Boat, another a Procession: and in the southern extremity were found several mouldering mummies, laid one over the other, in a recumbent position. Many of the bones were entire; and on one skull was part of its cloth covering, inscribed with hieroglyphics. The second which he examined had no paintings, but contained several fragments of statues; two of which composed the entire body of a walking figure, almost the size of life, with the arms hanging down and resting on the thighs. Mr. Salt thinks this was intended as a portrait, the several parts of which were marked with

\* This article continues the valuable information on the same subjects, published in this Magazine at the beginning of last year.

with a strict attention to Nature, and coloured after life, having glass eyes or transparent stones, to improve the resemblance. A head was also discovered, which Mr. Salt describes as a respectable specimen of art. Many of the fragments of granite and alabaster sculptures give a higher idea of Egyptian art than has usually prevailed, much attention being shown to the marking of the joints and muscles. In another of these buildings was a sculptured boat of a large size, with a square sail, different from any now in use on the Nile. In the first chamber were bas-reliefs of men, deer, and birds, painted to resemble nature: the men engaged in different mechanical occupations. In the second apartment there were similar productions,—a Quarrel between some Boatmen, executed with great spirit; men engaged in agricultural pursuits, ploughing, hoeing, stowing the corn in magazines, &c.; vases painted in vivid colours; musicians, with a group of dancing women. Another chamber was without embellishment; a fourth had figures and hieroglyphics; and, in a fifth, were hieroglyphics executed on white plaster, as it would appear, by means of stamps. In all the mausoleums which were opened, fragments of mummy cloth, bitumen, and human bones, were found; but, what is perhaps most singular of all, in one apartment or other of all of them was a deep shaft or well. One that was cleared out by Mr. Caviglia was sixty feet deep; and, in a subterranean chamber a little to the south, at the bottom of the well, was found, without a lid, a plain but highly-finished sarcophagus; and from this it may be inferred that, in each mausoleum, such a chamber and sarcophagus may be found, at the bottom of the well. Mr. Salt mentions that all the mausoleums consisted of different apartments, some more, some less, in number, variously disposed and similarly decorated, and that the objects in which the artists have best succeeded are animals and birds: the human figures are in general out of proportion, but the action in which they are engaged is intelligibly, and in some instances energetically expressed. In many of the chambers the colours retain all their original freshness. The bas-reliefs and colouring after nature, in these early efforts of art, serve, he says, to embody the forms, and to present a species of reality that mere painting can with difficulty produce.

But the most brilliant of M. Caviglia's labours was that of uncovering the great

*Andro-sphynx*, in front of the pyramid of Cephrenes. The labour was immense: it cost him three months incessant exertion, with the assistance of from 60 to 100 persons every day, to lay open the whole figure to its base, and expose a clear area, extending 100 feet from its front;—a labour in which they were greatly impeded by the movable nature of the sand, which, by the slightest wind or concussion, was apt to run down like a cascade of water, and fill up the excavation. This colossal figure is cut out of the rock; the paws, and some projecting lines, where perhaps the rock was deficient, or which may have been repaired since its first construction, being composed of masonry.

On the stone platform in front, and centrally between the paws of the sphynx, which stretch out fifty feet in advance of the body, was found a large block of granite, two feet thick, fourteen high, and seven broad. It fronts the east, as does the face of the sphynx, is highly embellished with sculptures in bas-relief, representing two sphynxes on pedestals, and priests presenting offerings, with a well-executed hieroglyphical inscription beneath: the whole covered at top, and protected as it were with the sacred globe, the serpent, and the wings. Two other tablets of calcareous stone, similarly ornamented, were conjectured, with the former, to have constituted part of a temple, by being placed one on each side of the latter at right angles to it. One of them was in its place, the other thrown down and broken. A small lion *couchant*, with its eyes directed towards the sphynx, was in front of this edifice. Several fragments of other lions and the fore-part of a sphynx, were likewise found; all of which, as well as the sphynx, the tablets, walls, and platform, on which the little temple stood, were covered with red paint, which would seem here, as in India, to have been appropriated to sacred purposes; perhaps as being the colour of fire. A granite altar stands in front of the temple, one of the four horns being still in its place, and the effects of fire visible on the top of the altar. On the side of the paw of the great sphynx, and on the digits of the paws, are Greek inscriptions; as also on some small edifices in front of the sphynx, inscribed to the Sphynx, to Harpocrates, Mars, Hermes, to Claudius, (on an erasure, in which can be traced a former name, that of Nero,) to Septimius Severus, (over an erasure of Geta), &c.

To



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HOUGH the public attention has of late been anxiously turned to the most interesting and important of all subjects,—the moral improvement of mankind, and much enquiry has been made respecting the causes which impede its progress, there are some circumstances calculated to diminish the strictness of moral principle in many, which seem to have nearly escaped observation. It will be found on examination, that the social inducements to commit falsehood and perjury are very numerous; that they are so strong as to be almost irresistible; and that many of them are the consequence of regulations which are entirely useless. I shall say a few words on each of these points, in the hope that, by directing to them the attention of the readers of your Magazine, some person who has more leisure, ability, and means of gaining observation on the subject, than I have, may be induced to make minute enquiries into the extent of the evil, and to lay the result of them before the public.

1. That the temptations are very numerous.—Though I am unable to form any estimate of the number of the regulations which in different departments offer inducements to falsehood and perjury, a brief enumeration of such as I happen to know of, and to recollect, will be sufficient to show that the whole amount is not trifling. The oaths to observe college regulations, and the subscriptions to the articles which are required at the Universities; the oaths which are required from boys, to qualify them for entering on the foundation of some of the public schools; the declaration necessary to be made by candidates for holy orders; the declaration that a prisoner is obliged to make of his innocence, to entitle himself to a trial; the oaths which are required in consequence of the excise laws and of various commercial regulations; the oaths which are necessary in many legal proceedings; are sufficient to justify the assertion, that the occasions which may lead to falsehood and perjury are so numerous, as to entitle the subject to attention.

2. That the temptations are very strong.—This will plainly appear, on considering the inconveniences to which a refusal to make the required declaration will, in a great number of cases, subject the refuser; and it should not be forgotten, that the temptation to do

wrong is, in a great proportion of instances, offered to the inexperienced and the ignorant: that is, to those who are least armed to resist it, and whose principles are likely to suffer most by yielding to it. By refusing to make the required declaration, a great number of persons would lose the power of procuring the education which is essential to their following the line of life for which they are intended; and many would be obliged to relinquish the pursuit of the profession for which they have been educated, and for which alone they are now fitted. By refusing to declare himself innocent, the prisoner loses all the chances of escaping punishment, which legal errors, deficiency in the evidence, and a variety of other circumstances, give to all who take their trial; sometimes too, he loses the chance of escape which the innocence of his intentions would give him, if he were tried; for he may have committed the fact of which he is accused, without the guilty intention, and yet think himself obliged, by his regard to truth, to plead guilty, as experience has sometimes proved. The inconvenience attending the refusal to take the oaths which the excise laws, commercial regulations, and the forms of law proceedings, require, will be acknowledged to be so great, as to throw a strong temptation in the way of those to whom they are offered.

3. That many of the regulations which present these temptations, are useless.—Of this kind are all those that require declarations which are not supposed to express the real sentiments of the declarer, or which impose oaths which the person who takes them is not expected to observe. The custom of requiring these declarations and oaths, as it must always be useless, so it must often be injurious. Many of those who are induced to make them, by the common argument that they are a mere form, are probably not entirely satisfied that they are doing right; on these the effect of compliance cannot be entirely harmless, and even to those who comply without hesitation or thought, it cannot be quite without danger to learn to declare what they believe to be false, and to swear to do what they are determined they will not do. The greatest evil is done, no doubt, to those who are convinced that they are doing wrong, and yet have not resolution enough to sacrifice all their prospects and to ex-

pose themselves to ridicule, and perhaps to reproach. Even the general effect of a custom which makes declarations and oaths appear as matters of no consequence, must be injurious; and it can hardly be expected, that a declaration of opinion, or an oath, when they are given in a more serious manner, should be considered in as solemn a light as they would be if they were not so often treated as mere idle forms.\* Let it now be considered, what is the tendency of the effect produced by these customs, in those instances in which persons are prevented by conscientious scruples from complying with them. It is to deprive of advantages those to whom it is the most desirable they should be given, and to secure punishment to those to whom it would be most desirable to allow a chance of escaping it. Those young men who, from conscientious motives, refuse to swear to observe rules of which the observation is in many instances no longer possible, and who refuse to sign the Articles of the Church of England, because in that long list there may be some to which they cannot assent, are deprived of part, or of the whole, of the advantages offered by those institutions to which their strength of principle makes it probable they would do peculiar honour. Those candidates for orders, who, though they may be firm believers in the doctrine of the Church of England, and fully resolved to do their duty as ministers, yet cannot reconcile it to their conscience to declare that they believe themselves moved by the Holy Ghost to take on themselves the office of deacon, and therefore give up the design of entering into orders, are the very persons who would be most likely to be an honour to the Church. The prisoner who, though he may have been guilty in violating the law, is yet still possessed of so much principle, that he will not add to his guilt by uttering what seems to him to

be a falsehood, and therefore determines to plead guilty, is surely the person from whom it is most desirable that punishment should be averted; yet he receives it to a certainty; while all his fellow-prisoners, who have less moral principles remaining, have various chances of escape.\*

In regard to the oaths which are meant to be observed as well as taken, it would be very desirable to ascertain, as far as it is practicable, what is the degree of their real utility. Many of them seem little likely to produce any good effect. To make a man swear to be honest, can be of little service: if he is honest, he will not need the oath; if he is not honest, he will not be restrained by it. A man who is inclined to cheat or defraud, would not be likely to be deterred from so doing by an oath, even if it were given in a less hurried, careless, and improper, manner than that in which they are so frequently administered. Those oaths which, on enquiry, it should be found necessary to retain, would certainly be more likely to be respected, if the multitude of useless ones, which have almost brought an oath to be considered as a mere mockery, were done away. L. E. E.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the present agitated and alarming state of the public mind, when rancour and defiance are substituted for benevolence and goodwill, when every angry and unsocial passion is heightened by the indiscreet or infuriated zeal of party spirit; what chance has the "small still voice" of reason and humanity to make itself heard in the raging of the storm: or, if heard, of being listened to with complacency? In proportion however to the difficulty, should the friend of peace and virtue feel the necessity of interference; and every individual

\* It is a certain fact, that many persons who are considered as respectable and honourable men, do, without scruple, subscribe to declarations which they know to be untrue, and this not merely on political subjects, but on many others: it is difficult to account for conduct so inconsistent with the usual habits of their lives, but it seems possible, that the various circumstances which tend to bring subscriptions to declarations into contempt, may have some influence in producing this effect.

\* I hope that, amongst the alterations which are about to be made in regard to the criminal laws, the abolition of this custom will have a place, as it seems to be one which can by no possibility lead to any good; and which, besides the injury which it sometimes inflicts on a scrupulous prisoner, has some tendency to weaken the respect for truth in the standers-by, which tendency is increased by the humanity of the judges and lawyers, who anxiously endeavour to persuade the prisoner to plead Not guilty.



individual is bound by every claim of patriotism and religion to endeavour to soothe and regulate the public feeling. If there be a "safety lamp," that may possibly secure us from the so-much-to-be-dreaded explosion, in the name of all that is valuable to the human heart, let us endeavour to ascertain where it may be found, to profit by its light, and in this path to invoke Heaven for its guidance and protection.

There is one point in which all parties are agreed, one main difficulty which all must deplore; one obvious source of discontent, which must either be mitigated, or that discontent must inevitably increase to an extent which no foresight can ward-off or estimate; and that is, the want of employment for the population. I do not mean here to enquire into its causes, but to call the public attention to the subject, as the most imperious one that ever came under its notice. Will the magistracy, the guardians and overseers, the Chamber of Commerce, the good and enlightened of every denomination, pardon the appeal of an individual to their intelligence and patriotism, whether it be not a paramount duty to investigate this growing evil, and to make some vigorous effort for its remedy? We have upwards of 600 persons in the workhouse, with so few sources of employment, that they may, in a general sense, be said to be in a state of complete idleness; and we have about 400 children in the Asylum. The number of out-poor receiving pay is, by the last report, 3646, which, at four individuals to a case, will nearly approach to 15,000; and it is a fair presumption, that other large manufacturing districts are in similar circumstances, or perhaps generally worse, as the more staple the articles which are made, the lower will be the general average of wages, and, of course, the greater the distress, when the hands are unemployed.

Our poor-rates are about 60,000*l.* a year, and these, with public and private subscriptions for general benevolence, may bring it near to 100,000*l.* for the relief of that class which might contribute mainly to its own support, if the means could be put into its hands. This is no temporary affair. We have been misled by the delusive expectation that "revulsion and transition" must have their time, and that, after a while, better times would follow; but five years' continuance of peace has produced no such effect. I believe, no

partial fluctuation of the poor-rates has, during that period, exceeded 10 per cent. on the amount, up or down; and I may venture to challenge the commercial world to shew, that the present system can bring any permanent relief. Under these circumstances, can it be wondered at that murmurings and disaffection should abound? Is it possible they should cease to increase? The people feel that they want protection: they petitioned almost unanimously against the Corn Bill, which, to the want of employment superadded the galling evil of doubling the price of their bread; and their respectful prayer was rejected. They ask for the admission of those friends into the Legislature who should advocate their cause, and this, under the name of reform: but this they are denied, as an arrogant and insolent claim. What then remains to be done? If their distresses are too great for endurance, are disdain, contumely, and violence, the modes an enlightened Legislature should adopt to assuage the irritation? The remedy is simple and obvious, if there be virtue and policy enough left to call forth some public union for the attempt. Let the subject of employment become a more general enquiry and feeling; let committees be appointed to scrutinize within their own districts, and then communicate the results for the public notice; let the zealous and patriotic efforts of the great and good Sinclair have their due consideration; let manual labour in all cases have the preference to cattle or machinery, wherever it can be employed; and let the country look for its tranquillity, in the honest and laborious occupation of its patient and meritorious population.

China, on a rough estimate, will be allowed to have double our population in proportion to its land; it has extremely little foreign commerce; it has little machinery; it has few cattle to supersede human labour; and, as to its happiness, compared with our miseries, can one hesitate in opinion? While our horses consume the produce of as much land as our human beings, we cannot substantiate the idle clamour of a redundant population. There only wants contrivance and management; and all may yet be well. The Legislature, the landowner, the merchant, the farmer, the fundholder, and the manufacturer, are all equally interested: let them open their eyes, and they may yet escape the precipice to which they are

so rapidly approaching. I am informed that Tamworth is supplied with its coals from Polesworth, a distance of two or three miles, entirely by barrow-wheeling, and with perhaps little or no additional expense; and we have an instance of a similar advantage, in the present mode of conveying our Key-hill sand to the canal, at a considerable distance. And these, perhaps, may be thought quite as useful as the elegant and statesman-like idea of "digging holes and filling them up again." If every thing cannot be done which humanity might wish, there can be no doubt but that much might be accomplished. Idleness will engender vice and discontent. Remove the cause, and we may then in vain seek for sedition in our streets, though the philosopher's lantern and candle were sedulously employed for the purpose.

If I am wrong in my statements, I invite correction; but, if right, I request support. If called upon for any reply, I make no pledge; but shall be happy in any opportunity of assisting in the service of my native town and country.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Nov. 13, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XIV.

Dov' ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

BOCCACCIO.

Story of Andrew of Perugia concluded.

**N**O sooner did Andrew find himself alone, than he stripped to his shirt; for the weather was extremely warm; and, sitting down at one end of the bed, began to pull off his stockings: but, before he could get into bed, certain 'compunctious visitings' of nature compelled him to enquire of his attendant where he could retire for relief. The boy pointed to a closet, which Andrew entered with the haste and inconsideration natural to the occasion; and, treading on a board purposely left loose, fell through the floor into the abyss below. The place into which he was thus precipitated, was a sort of nook, which separated the house from the adjoining one, and served as a common receptacle for the filth of both. Though the height from which he descended therefore was considerable, he escaped without

personal injury,\* but was completely immersed in the heterogeneous compost which received him. Extremely mortified at this unlucky accident, as he conceived it to be, he began to halloo to the urchin whom he had left in his apartment; but the lad, on hearing him plunge, ran straightway to his mistress, to inform her of the success of the experiment. She immediately hastened to the room, and, searching his clothes, soon found the purse of money, which Andrew always carried about him. Having thus obtained the prize for which her snares had been laid, and secured the reward of her consanguinity and tenderness, she thought proper to drop the relationship; and, shutting the door of the closet, left her dear brother to his meditations.

"Andrew, finding that no answer was returned to his repeated vociferations, began, too late, to suspect that some trick had been played him; and, climbing over the low wall which separated the dunghill from the street, went round to the door,† where he rapped, and rattled, and called, a long time, to no purpose. Being now fully satisfied of his disaster, he began bitterly to bemoan himself, saying, 'Alas! in how short a time have I lost five hundred florins and a sister!' After many other lamentations of a similar kind, returning to the charge, he battered the door so long and so violently, that the neighbours, unable to endure the disturbance, got up; and one of the lady's attendants opening a window, enquired, in a sleepy tone,‡ who was there?—"Oh dear, (said Andrew,) don't you know me? I am Madonna Fiordaliso's brother Andrew."—"My good fellow, (replied the girl,) you seem to have drank too much. I know nothing of any Andrew, or any such nonsense. Go and sleep upon it, and come again to-morrow; and do not disturb us all in this manner."—"How, (said Andrew,) do you pretend not to understand me? 'Egad, you know me as well as I do myself; but, if these Sicilian relationships are so easily to be forgotten, give me my clothes again, and I'll willingly relinquish the acquaintance."—"You must be dreaming, my good fellow," (said the girl;) and, shutting the window, cut short the conversation.

"Andrew,

\* Di tanto l'amò Iddio che niuno male si fece nella caduta.

† Il quale egli molto ben conobbe.

‡ In vista tutta sonnecchiosa.



"Andrew, now sensible of the full extent of his misfortune, was half mad with vexation; and, seizing a large stone, commenced so furious an attack upon the door, that the whole neighbourhood was roused; and, believing him to be some drunken reprobate, they began with common consent to abuse him,—as the dogs of a district set upon a strange cur.—'What a shame it is to be knocking at people's doors at this time of night!' (exclaimed they:) 'Do, good man, go home, and be quiet; and do not disturb the whole street in this manner.' On this, a certain ruffian, in the service of the good lady, whom Andrew had seen nothing of, encouraged probably by what he heard, thrust his head out of a window, and rubbing his eyes, as if awoke out of a profound sleep, asked, in a deep, hoarse, terrible voice, 'Who's that knocking there below?' Andrew, startled at these unexpected accents, raised his head, and discerned a grim visage, surrounded by a black bushy beard, evidently belonging to a fellow of no common size.\* At this terrific vision his wrath gave place to a contrary sentiment; and, trembling with fear, he began again to state his relationship to the lady; but the other, sternly interrupting him, exclaimed, 'I have a great mind to come down, and give you as many blows as you have given to the door, you stupid drunken jack-ass: will you let us have no sleep to-night!' And, so saying, he shut the window again.

"Some of the neighbours, who were better acquainted than the rest with the fellow's profession, hearing this, called to Andrew, in a low voice, and told him that he had better go about his business, and not stay longer there, if he did not wish to be murdered. Andrew, terrified by the fellow's voice and aspect, and believing the advice to be disinterested, thought it best to follow it; and, giving up all farther hope of his money, began dolefully to retrace his way back to the inn.

"Desirous, however, of relieving himself from the intolerable stench which exhaled from all parts of his person,† he attempted to find his way to the sea; and, turning to the left, entered a street leading to the upper part of the city, called the Ruga Catalana. He had not gone far, before he saw two men coming

towards him with a lantern; and, fearing they might be some police-officers or ill-disposed persons, he hid himself in a ruinous building hard by. The men, as if by design, soon after entered the same place, and, throwing down some tools which they had upon their shoulders, began to discourse together about them. They had not, however, remained long, before one of them exclaimed, 'What can be the matter! I never smelt such a stench in all my life!' and, holding up the lantern, to their great astonishment, they espied the unfortunate Andrew, and called out, 'Who is there?' Andrew made no reply; but the men going up to him with the light, and seeing the condition he was in, asked him how he came there in such a trim;\* on which Andrew related all that had happened to him. The men, on hearing his account, said to one another, 'He has certainly been at Scarebone Buttafuoco's;‡' and, turning to Andrew, said, 'My good fellow, though you have lost your money, you may think yourself fortunate that you have saved your life; for, be assured, had you gone to bed, instead of falling into the place you did, you would have been murdered, as sure as ever you had fallen asleep. As for the money, 'tis of no use fretting about that, for you may as well expect to have the moon, as to see a single farthing of it again;† your only chance is to get knocked on the head, if you say much about it.' They then whispered together a short time, and, turning to Andrew, said, 'My lad, we are disposed to take compassion on you; and therefore, if you have a mind to join us in some business we are going upon, you may soon recover more than the value of what you have lost. Andrew, whose case was desperate, replied, that he was ready to do so. They then informed him, that the Archbishop of Naples, Messire Philip Minutolo, had been buried that day in rich vestments, with a ruby ring on his finger worth five hundred gold florins, and that their intention was to go and strip him. Accordingly they all set out together for the church; but the detestable odour which exhaled from poor Andrew so annoyed his companions, that one of them said, 'Is there no place where this fellow could wash himself a little, that

\* Un gran bacalare.

† A se medesimo dispiacendo per lo puzzo.

\* Che quivi cosè brutto facesse.

† Tu ne potresti cosè riavere un denajo, come avere delle stelle del cielo.

that he might not stink so confoundedly?—'Yes, (replied the other,) there is a well close by here, where there is generally a bucket of water standing: let us go there, and give him a drenching.'† To this place they accordingly repaired, but found the bucket was gone: they therefore agreed, that the best way would be to tie the rope round Andrew's waist, and let him down into the well, telling him to shake the rope when he had washed himself, and they would draw him up again. Scarcely had Andrew got to the bottom, when some of the patrole,‡ who had been in chase of a thief, thirsty with the heat and exertion, came there to drink; at first sight of whom Andrew's companions took to their heels. By this time Andrew had washed himself, and the soldiers, who had seen nothing of the other two, throwing down their arms, began to haul him up, supposing they had got a large bucket of water. Our adventurer, who knew nothing of what was going on above, no sooner found himself near the top, than, quitting his hold on the rope, he sprung upon the side of the well; at which the soldiers, scared almost out of their wits, scampered off as hard as they could. Andrew, on his part, was scarcely less astonished than they, insomuch that he was near falling back again into the well; but, getting on his legs, and finding that his companions were gone, and startled at the sight of the arms which were lying about, he thought it best to get off as quick as he could, and accordingly departed, cursing his stars, and not knowing whither to go.

"He had not however wandered far, before he fell-in with his two companions, who were coming to see what was become of him. They were, as may be supposed, not a little surprised at meeting with him, and asked him who had drawn him up from the well. He replied, that he did not know; on which they related to him what had passed, and the reason of their running away. As it was now near midnight, they did not waste any more time in talking, but made the best of their way to the church, which they entered without much difficulty, and proceeded straightway to the tomb. It was of marble, and covered with a massive slab of the same material. Having raised this with

an iron crow to a sufficient height to admit a man's body, and propped it, they began to dispute who should get in.—'Not I,' said one of the men.—'Nor I,' said the other. Andrew, in his turn, also declined the undertaking; but the men, turning to him, with threatening gestures, declared they would beat his brains out if he made any difficulty, so that he was obliged to comply. Having got in with much fear and trembling, he began to think within himself, 'these men only want to make a cat's-paw of me: for, no sooner will they have got what they want, than they will make off, and leave me to shift for myself. He therefore thought it best to be beforehand with them; and, taking the ring from off the archbishop's finger, he put it on his own; and, having given them the crosier, the mitre, and the gloves, and stripped the body to the shirt, he declared he could find nothing more. The men insisted that the ring was there, and told him to search well up and down for it, which he pretended to do, but again asserted it was not to be found; on which the fellows, who were as crafty as he, telling him to look again, withdrew the prop which supported the covering of the tomb, and ran away, leaving Andrew fast shut down withinside. What his feelings then were may be easily imagined. In vain did he apply his shoulders, and exert his utmost strength, to raise the slab; the ponderous mass remained immovable; and, overcome by the horror of his situation, he fell senseless on the dead body of the archbishop. Recovering himself, he began to weep bitterly, seeing that he had no other prospect than that of miserably perishing with hunger, amidst the worms and corruption of the decaying corpse, or of being hanged as a thief, if he should succeed in making his situation known. While he was yet lost in these dismal reflexions, he heard the sound of footsteps, and the voices of people talking, at which he was not a little alarmed, supposing that they were come on the same errand with himself. They in fact propped up the slab, and he heard them disputing who should go in. At length, after much controversy, a priest who was there, said, 'What are you all afraid of? Do you think a dead man can bite?'\* If nobody else dare go in, I will.' So saying, he put his legs over the side of the tomb, with the intention

\* Cosè fieramente.

† Laveremlo spacciatamente.

‡ La famiglia della Signoria.

\* Li morti non mangiano gli nomini.



tention of descending into it, which Andrew perceiving, he seized him by one of them, as if desirous of pulling him in. The priest, terrified at this unexpected attack, uttered a loud shriek, and sprung out of the sepulchre; and all the rest, not less frightened than he, fled as if the devil was after them,\* leaving the tomb open. Andrew, overjoyed at this unlooked-for deliverance, lost no time in getting out of it, and left the church by the same way as he entered it.

"The day was now beginning to dawn; and, after wandering about for some time, he at length made his way to the sea, and from thence got back to his inn, where he found the landlord and his companions had been up all night, anxious and wondering what had become of him. Having related his adventures, they advised him to leave the city without farther delay; which he accordingly did, and returned to Perugia: having thus invested in a ring the money which he intended to have laid out in horses."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SOME of your correspondents have lately been making remarks upon some parts of Murray's Grammar. In the prosodial part of this work are the following lines: "The comma represents the shortest pause, the semicolon double that of the comma, the colon double that of the semicolon, and the period double that of the colon." According to this plan, if we stop whilst we count one for a comma, we must stop whilst we tell eight for a period. This, in my opinion, in every style of writing, would be a tiresome and improper length of time, but particularly in that which, from its peculiar construction, requires to be read with rapidity. Perhaps there is no style whatever that would read well with stopping more than four seconds at a period: eight must certainly be too much. Is not this, therefore, incorrect? The proper time seems to be, one second for a comma, two for a semicolon, three for a colon, and four for a period.

There is another remark respecting rhyme to the following effect: "Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound or syllable of one *verse* to the last sound or syllable of another." Ought not the

word *verse* to be exchanged for *line*? In a book which is so extensively used, and very deservedly so, it is desirable to have every thing strictly correct.

*St. Ives; Nov. 1, 1819.*

W. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TRUTH is always best indicated by a fair and full discussion; and the candour and magnanimity with which, under that persuasion, you permit one correspondent in your widely-circulating publication to correct the mistaken opinions of another, induces me to offer respectfully to your notice an observation or two on a letter that appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*\* a few months ago, bearing the signature of "Cantabrigiensis." The tone of gentleness, of moderation, and of good-breeding, that pervades the composition of this writer, would completely thrust aside and extinguish every movement of controversial rancour, even were such a feeling generated in my mind by the widest difference of opinion between us; but I hope to make it appear, that no such difference of opinion does in reality exist; and that the error which I now undertake and purpose to correct, arises entirely from a misconstruction on the part of my antagonist, in regard to the passage upon which he has animadverted.

The object of "Cantabrigiensis" is to rescue the character of the late Professor Porson from a keen and cutting attack made upon it by the author of the well-known satirical pamphlet called *Junius with his Vizor Up!* That author, no doubt with great strength of language, has assailed the Professor for his shameless and lamentable habits of hard drinking.—"So offensive, (says he,) as well as frequent, were his outrages in this respect, that he was altogether excommunicated from the society of numerous gentlemen and scholars, who, under other circumstances, would have rejoiced in the diffusion of his mind; and, even in more tolerant circumstances, and where the ban of interdiction had not gone forth against him, he was sometimes held to be a nuisance, and sometimes turned into a laughing-stock and a foot-ball of contempt," page 27. Now, in what manner does "Cantabrigiensis" meet and refute "this outrageous asperity of invective," as he calls it? By proving

\* Non altramenti che se da cento milia diavoli fosser persequitati.

\* See vol. xlvii. p. 391.

proving that Porson was a Wechabite, and not a wine-bibber; or by shewing, from the testimony and acknowledgments of his convivial friends, that the imputation against these disgusting habits is misconceived, or malicious, or exaggerated beyond the strict boundary of truth? No such thing, Mr. Editor: "Cantabrigiensis" contents himself with a less difficult process; and, for "proofs of the urbanity of Mr. Porson's manner, (I quote his own words,) and of his readiness to assist other scholars, especially younger ones," he refers in a loose and general way to the praises bestowed upon him by Dr. Maltby, C. Burney, Gaisford, Monk, and other learned and enlightened cotemporaries. But, do these references shake the position of the author upon whom he comments; or blunt, in any degree, the edge of his moral rebuke? By no means. This complimentary tissue, in fact, and this gorgeous array of names, might have been largely extended, without carrying with them any extenuation whatsoever of the Professor's shocking delinquencies as an habitual drunkard. His fame, beyond all question, as a critic and a scholar, is built high on a rock of inexpugnable strength; and I believe that "Cantabrigiensis" has stated nothing more than the truth, when he speaks of his obliging readiness to communicate to others the rich stores of his information. He required a full stretch of admiring homage from all those with whom he associated; and to such as condescended to propitiate his good-humour by constant deference and uncontradicting submission, he was sufficiently affable and accessible.\* But in the observations made by the author of *Junius with his Vizor Up!* on the character of Porson, there is not a syllable that calls in question this sort of good-nature and obliging facility. His only object is to arraign and lament the depth to which he† was plunged in his "besetting sin," which not only had a

tendency to sink his own character in the estimation of society, but also to narrow his field of usefulness; and, (by such a strange association of learning and sensuality as was seen in him,) to cast a slur, perhaps, on the general reputation of men of letters. Most fully do I agree with this author, when he says, "that the faults of such men should be distinctly marked, and an emphatic seal of reprobation set upon them." Neither should the consideration of great intellectual gifts and classical attainments intercede to soften the rebuke; because, in truth, they aggravate the delinquency. Above all, it should be shown, that their vices have no sort of necessary connexion with their merits, and that they are the diseased excrescences, and not the genuine and healthy fruit, of the tree. For want of this moral discernment, many a scatter-brained nincompoop, "blazing out his youth and his health (as Johnson says of Rochester) in lavish voluptuousness;" many a sauntering doll in Bondstreet, bankrupt in intellect, and filling up, in his talk, every vacuity of sense with an oath, has fancied himself more than half a Charles Fox, because he has duly endeavoured, and succeeded in that endeavour, to imitate his prototype in his gambling and other irregularities. The same also in regard to Porson, as a spirited living poet has well expressed it,—

The fool uncomb'd, and wash'd but once a-week,

Thinks Porson's lice can give him Porson's Greek.\*

Hodson.

If there be any truth in these remarks, the author of them, methinks, stands quite excused, or rather is to be applauded, for having stamped, in language of bold reprobation, these degrading propensities of the Professor. And (as I observed in the commencement of this letter) "Cantabrigiensis" appears to have misconstrued his intention most entirely, by supposing that, when a brand of censure

\* For this reason it was that he so much courted the company, and cultivated the friendship, of young men; and, on this score, I have heard applied to him and his juvenile friends, with extreme rigour of satire, the following verses:

Silenum pueri somno videre jacentem,  
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho!  
Virg. Buc. vi. 15.

† I ought to observe, that the observations made by the author of *Junius with his Vizor Up!* on the character of Porson, though very clever and acute, are quite incidental to the purpose of his pamphlet.

His main object is to turn into ridicule the numerous laughable and indefensible guesses respecting the Letters of the mysterious Junius. The *éclaircissement*, in the close of his satire, is, I think, the best-told story in the English language. From henceforth we shall have no more silly hypotheses on this prolific subject. He is the Cervantes who has quenched the knight-errantry of mad conjecture on a question, the importance of which has been greatly overrated in the public esteem.

\* See *Junius with his Vizor Up!* p. 29.



sure was fixed upon his habits as a systematic sot; it was also intended to call in question his "urbanity" as a scholar, or his willingness to assist others in studies congenial with his own. But it must be obvious to all, that the two things are quite distinct from each other; and the inference drawn by the gentleman upon whose letter I am animadverting, is therefore wholly unwarrantable. I am aware, however, (for I would not knowingly blink the force of any one of his remarks,) that "Cantabrigiensis" has adduced the testimony of Mr. Kidd, the editor of "Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms of the late R. Porson, esq." who says, in his preface to this work, that, "in company, R. P. was the gentlest being I ever met with. He possessed a heart filled with sensibility, &c. &c." page xvi.

But, under favour, Mr. Kidd, like the herd of editors in general, is an enthusiast for his hero; and rash, enthusiastic admiration, as we all know, is more than purblind, and holds no communion with the sight of truth.

I have thus endeavoured, Mr. Editor, from no other motive than an honest impulse of candour and fair-dealing, to vindicate an author who has both enlivened and instructed me, from an unjust imputation. With regard to that author, I neither know him, nor am I even sure of his name;\* but, should this contribution meet his eye, I beg him to accept the tribute of my humble commendation, for having made a display of great powers in wit and satire, unpoisoned by personality,—undebased by indecency. Nor is this merit to be slightly accounted, when we recollect that, from some apparently incurable perversity of the human faculties, men of all ages who have been gifted with humorous talents, from Aristophanes down to Peter Pindar, have stained their pages with ribald sarcasm and the fæces of an

\* Of two reports which I have heard, one ascribes the tract in question to the pen of Sir Elias Taunton, of Oxford; and the other supposes it to be a posthumous publication of the late Hon. G. Hardinge, who was a Welsh judge, but better known and more celebrated, it is said, as a classical scholar, orator, and wit, than as a lawyer. His "Miscellaneous Works" have, not long since, been published by that respectable veteran in literature, Mr. J. Nicholls, to whom, I believe, the manuscripts of Mr. H. were bequeathed in his will.

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impure imagination. But the author of *Junius with his Vizor Up!* blends a justness of moral discrimination\* with the delicacy of his facetious turns and the severer graces of his classical and well-cultivated mind.† In regard to this high merit, I most cordially acquiesce in the sentiment so handsomely expressed by "Cantabrigiensis" at the commencement of his letter; and, as we seem to agree so fully in the main points, I hope he will take in good part the correction I have been induced to offer of that one misrepresentation into which he has fallen.

EUMENES.

Bath; Nov. 4, 1819.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA made during WALKS in OXFORDSHIRE; with BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[Continued from vol. 48, page 214.]

THE next person in point of rank, and superior as to interest, who resided at Shipton, was the late Rev. Dr. Brookes, from whom I gleaned a large mass of local history, which, perhaps, no other man could have given me. This gentleman retained to a very late period the vivacity which marked his youthful character, with all his faculties unimpaired. At this time he was eighty-five years of age, and he had just taken a walk to Chipping Norton and back, a distance of five miles from his

\* I allude particularly to the notes at p. 18 and p. 28.

† A critique upon this little work has just been shewn me in a respectable journal, [see Monthly Review for September, p. 110.] in which it is objected, that "the author has displayed learning and talents too heavy-armed for the occasion." Now, so completely do I differ from this dictum, that it is, in my judgment, the very sprightliness of his talents and the richness of his classical erudition, that dignifies his satire, elevates it above the insipidity of common buffoonery, and, like the sunshine of an Italian landscape, illuminates the whole. The same Aristarchus calls the work an "anonymous pamphlet," although the name of Cædipus Oronoko stands staring in capital letters on the title-page; but he is evidently ignorant of the difference in meaning between the words anonymous and pseudonymous. How distressing is it, that ignorance and imbecility should so frequently usurp the chair of critical dictation. Pope, with an eye glancing on the critics, truly says:

"Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss."

Essay on Criticism.

E

his residence. He was the father of the University of Oxford, being its oldest member.

This gentleman was much disturbed in his latter days by dissensions with his parishioners relative to tithes; a source of discord that operates in a manner so decidedly injurious to religion, that it often separates the clergyman from his flock, leaves him an empty church, and fills the adjoining meeting-houses.

He knew Mr. Rawlinson, of Sarsden-house, who was a friend and correspondent of Pope. He said that, in his youth, he used to visit there, and perfectly remembers having heard Mr. R. say that Mr. Pope was a troublesome friend and an implacable enemy, who sometimes forgot favours, but never forgave injuries.

The Doctor married young, and had a large family. He obtained by marriage the rectory of Daylesford; and his intercourse with the family of Governor Hastings, enabled him to give me these interesting facts. His family had rented the church-lands of Shipton so long, that he was bred to the church, partly with a view of succeeding to the vicarage. Mr. Godwin was his predecessor, who held it half a century.

Considering Dr. Brookes as one whose travels were bounded within the island that gave him birth, no man could have gleaned more useful knowledge of mankind. His manner was marked by frankness, and he was fond of the festive hour. His fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and he was tolerant to every human being except Napoleon Bonaparte; he might have been induced to treat the Pope with respect, but he would never suffer the name of the Emperor to be mentioned in his hearing without indulging in angry feelings. He troubled himself but little with party politics; and his enmity towards Bonaparte was grounded upon his putting the Duke d'Enghein to death, after having seized him in a neutral state.

Dr. Brookes was not a persecuting priest; but he could not endure the idea of admitting the Roman Catholics to the same rights as Protestants. In estimating this want of liberality, the time of his birth, and the force of early prejudices, should be considered. He was twenty years of age when the Scotch rebellion of 1745 broke out; and he said, the fear of the Catholic religion was the great check that kept

the gentry from declaring in favour of the exiled family. Amongst those who, he said, were the most active partisans of the royal exiles, was the grandfather of a nobleman, then a commoner, who now presides at the head of the councils of our venerable Monarch. Dr. Brookes repeatedly declared, so strong was the attachment of the great families about this part of Oxfordshire to the Stuart family, that, if the Scotch had been able to push forward, and the French court had sent an army as strong as that which accompanied King William, they would have thrown off the mask, and taken up arms in their behalf. Lord Cornbury was the soul of the disaffected in this vicinity; next to whom, he said, stood Sir Robert Jenkinson, of South Lawn-lodge. I asked the intelligent old gentleman if he conceived the noble descendant of that staunch Tory had thrown off the Tory prejudices of his ancestors?—"Not at all!" (said he with great vivacity;) he never deserted the high-court politics; he only waited till the \*\*\*\*\* family rose to his doctrines of non-resistance and right divine. There was never a greater tendency towards arbitrary power displayed by the Stuarts, than is perceptible at the present hour." He then told me, that, when the Pretender, as he was called, was in England, *incog.* he visited Lord Cornbury, and Banbury, a barber of Charlbury, who shaved the prince and dressed his wig, knew the Pretender, by a word that dropped incautiously from Lord Cornbury, and the extraordinary respect that was shewn to the mysterious stranger. I asked him if he believed this anecdote to be truth? The Doctor replied in the affirmative; and said he had other reasons for his belief besides the opinion of Banbury, who certainly had many opportunities of hearing and seeing what passed at Cornbury-house at that period.

I then stated, that I had been informed by the keeper, (Mr. Morris,) at the High Lodge, of meetings having been held, prior to the rebellion of 1745, at which Lord Cornbury, Messrs. Jenkinson, Cope, Dean Basset of Dean, and Lacy, used to assist; that these assemblages took place generally in the night-time; and further, that he believed they kept up a regular correspondence with the exiled princes till the failure of the Scotch rebellion in 1745, and the numerous executions and confiscations which ensued, that finally crushed



crushed the hopes of the Tories, and put an end to their combinations.

In reply to a question relative to the valuable paintings which I had heard were in possession of the Lenthal family, of the Priory, Burford, he told me I was misinformed as to their value and importance. He said that, at the Restoration, Lord Clarendon sent a message to Mr. Lenthal, whose life was called for loudly by the king's friends, and told him, that, as their families were neighbours, and he had received some civilities at his hands under the reign of the Usurper, through the medium of Mr. Lenthal, there was one condition upon which he would undertake to protect his life and property.—“Name it, (said the republican statesman:) if it is consistent with my honour, I'll thankfully comply.”—“It is only to give me my choice of the paintings that belonged to the late king, and which you found means to obtain in other times.” The speaker paused for a few seconds, when he said, “I would willingly have kept them: but I have played a losing game, and must submit.” The principal pieces, Dr. Brookes said, were transported across the forest to Cornbury-house; and he believed the late Lord Cornbury sent many of them away to France. Those which remain at the Priory, are but the refuse of King Charles the First's collection.

I asked him, if the modern family possessed any considerable share of talents? He smiled, and answered by saying, that the squire was esteemed as the first-rate trencherman in the county. That he was of a very morose, sour temper, and could not endure contradiction.—“But I have heard, Doctor, (said I,) that when you used to meet upon county business, you did not always spare him.”—“I never bowed to a golden calf yet, (said the old gentleman.) When we met relative to matters connected with the highways, we generally took opposite sides. He used to call me a forward fellow, because my forefathers were only yeomen, and I did not take much pains to conceal that I thought him a stupid blundering sort of a village tyrant. There is a legacy left to repair the road in Burford. Mr. Lenthal wished to employ it in mending a way that led to the Bear Inn, which, being altogether foreign to the donor, though personally convenient to the magistrate, who preferred that house, and wished to encourage it, I resisted its appropriation; and the angry

gentleman thought proper to indulge in some very coarse personalities: upon which I said to him, in the hearing of all the meeting, ‘I don't much admire you, Mr. Lenthal; but, as you are so very anxious to promote the welfare of the Bear Inn, I could tell you how to effect that purpose without attending to the road, and without expense.’—“How?” asked the impatient auditor.—“Why, very easily; and all the county will bless you for the deed: just take down the present sign, and hang yourself upon the sign-post. It will then be the original bear, and would infallibly attract abundance of company, in defiance of bad roads.”—“And how did he bear that cut?” said I.—“Why, like a philosopher, (replied the humorous narrator;) and, instead of resenting the roar of laughter it excited, he shook hands, and never quarrelled with me again.”

Dr. Brookes was an excellent planner of roads. When first he obtained the vicarage, the roads about Shipton were so bad, that it was dangerous to travel in the depth of winter, and the farmers could not send their corn to market. It involved him in continual contests, but he persevered; and his neighbours are indebted for the excellent roads that he assisted in making. He said he had once to meet Dr. Blackstone (afterwards Judge), at a county-meeting. He was rather late; and, it seems, he cursed and threatened the driver, till he made the lad as angry as himself. Dr. Brookes and others advanced towards the chaise, when the boy, before he opened the door, said, with all imaginable coolness, “Is that old gentleman in the chaise the person you are waiting for?”—“Yes, certainly,” said Dr. Brookes.—“Why, then, I have brought you the d—l; and much good may he do you.”

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**ERMIT me to make a few short remarks on Mr. William Angus's defence of pawnbroking. He acknowledges he is a pawnbroker by trade; I shall not therefore attempt to convince him that there is anything wrong in it, knowing the moral impossibility of convincing a person that what he is engaged in is wrong, and which he finds profitable. I therefore address the public. This is not the first instance of people taking refuge in that old fort, “by this our craft we get our wealth,” in defence of an unlawful trade. I have never

said, or pretended to insinuate, that there are *no* instances of money being raised by pawnbroking for any purpose but drunkenness; on the contrary, I allow it is often for necessities, though I believe the greater number of instances would be found to be for vices: but, suppose it is not so, I do not scruple to say, that the system which holds out a temptation to any class in society, but especially to the lower classes, to anticipate their gains, and to spend money on their pleasure before they earn it, under the hope of being able, by their future labour, to work it out, is wrong.

It is this principle of anticipating future gains, that lies at the bottom of almost all our pauperism. If persons setting out in life were assured that, unless they laid up something out of their earnings against a time of need, they must perish, it would not be neglected: And where are the workmen in any business whatever, and low as wages are at present, but could save something while he is single? Facts are almost daily recorded of persons laying up money out of small gains, and, by the constant habit of saving, having accumulated considerable property; and nine instances out of ten of the pauperism of the present day, if looked into, would be found to have arisen from a want of economy when they first set out in life, in not laying up something out of their earnings, but spending all they got, under the hope of doing better some time. With nothing beforehand, they have ventured upon some indulgence, and, though not unlawful to those who could afford it, it was so to them, because they could not obtain it but by pawning some of their property to raise the money for it: and, as one indulgence generally makes way for another, they have never had fortitude and resolution sufficient to deny themselves so far as to recover it. Now, if pawnbroking holds out temptations, and affords facilities, to persons of this turn and disposition to spend what they ought not, I do not scruple, in most direct terms, to pronounce it a most demoralizing principle, and that such a trade is morally wrong.

Mr. Angus says, that people lament the immorality of the poor,—not a word about the vices of the rich; but I beg to say, that the vices of some who hold rank among what are called the genteel part of the community, ought to be held in abhorrence and contempt. It is too well known, that many of them are in

the constant habit of pawning many of their valuables, such as plate and jewels, twice a-year, before rent-day, to raise money for an entertainment. But what does this prove? Why, that the same vile practice prevails, from the highest to the lowest, of anticipating their income, and spending their money before they ought, to the shame and disgrace of those who do it, as well as of those who assist them in it: so far, therefore, from pawnbroking being an advantage to the public, it is a great evil. But there is one circumstance which renders it worse in the lower classes; and it is this: Persons who move in the higher circles, although they spend the property they ought to save for their families, and reduce themselves to a comparative degree of poverty and want, yet seldom go so far as to deprive themselves of the necessities of life; and therefore are not dependent upon parishes for relief; and, though they may be reduced very low, they do not apply to the public for a maintenance, which the lower classes, when reduced, are obliged to do: consequently, until they are a burthen upon the public, it has less right to complain of them.

I am very glad Mr. Angus has stated what he calls the advantages of pawnbroking, to tradesmen who pawn goods to raise money to pay a bill. There may be instances where this may be useful; but, in the majority of cases, it is very injurious. This facility of raising money, has occasioned many to speculate to an unjustifiable extent, depending upon such means as a resort in case of need; and how often has it been seen, when a person has overtraded himself, and has a payment coming due he knows not how to provide for, that he goes and buys goods on credit, at whatever price they cost, though he has no other occasion for them, than to pawn them to raise some ready money, whereby he is at an expense equal to an interest of 30 or 40 per cent. per annum. Any person obtaining a loan upon such terms must be hard drove for money; and, if often repeated, it will soon ruin him: and, were there no such resource, the consequence would often be, to send the party into the Gazette while he could pay ten or twelve shillings in the pound; but, raising money by pawnbroking, keeps him upon his legs until he cannot pay half-a-crown.

I am of opinion, that our laws against usury



usury are very unequal: A person who lends money on houses or land, and gets a mortgage, is allowed to charge 5 per cent. per annum interest. A licensed pawnbroker, who gets valuable property into his hands for security, is allowed to charge 20 per cent. per annum for interest; while a person who lends a sum of money on note, must charge only 5 per cent. so that he who lends money without any security, must charge no more than he that has a landed estate secured to him: surely, where there is a greater risk there ought to be the greater interest.

I could have wished to say more on the subject, and have contracted what I have wrote as far as I can, lest I should trespass too far on your valuable pages. To an impartial reader, I think, nothing that I have said deserves the sneering epithet "hypocritical cant," as Mr. Angus politely terms it; nor do I belong to the very respectable society for the "suppression of vice." Mr. Angus is no doubt aware, that, if their very meritorious endeavours are successful, his trade will suffer by it, as it is vice, in some shape or other, that supports it. Mr. Angus says "a bishop or nobleman may have his concerts and his card-parties on a Sunday evening:"—I hope he has never lent a bishop money on a pledge for that purpose. J. K.

Liverpool; Dec. 8, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been in the habit, for some years, of making observations upon the weather; and think that a great deal more might be known in the way of prognostication, if strict attention were paid to the state of the barometer and thermometer, under particular directions of the wind. My plan has been this: At seven o'clock every morning, I have put down the exact height of the barometer and thermometer, and the direction of the wind. During the day, I have observed particularly the kind of weather we have had: if rain,—little, moderate, or much; if cloudy,—a little so, or more, or very cloudy; if fair, exactly according to the degree, and put it down the next morning. Thus, in a morning, I have frequently been able to give the character of the day, as soon as I have entered upon it, merely by referring to my notes, and observing the direction of the wind.

Many persons, no doubt, will have observed, that the barometer may be

very low with a south or south-east wind, and yet the weather may be fair; whilst, on the contrary, the barometer may be high with a north, and particularly a north-east, wind, and the weather cloudy and rainy. In the former case, the thermometer is almost always high, and in the latter low. But my object in this paper is, to request that some of your correspondents would follow the same plan; for instance, one who resides in Northumberland, one in Cornwall, one in Sussex, or elsewhere, as they felt disposed: but the extreme parts of the kingdom would be best. A comparison of the state of the air, and character of the weather, in various parts of the country, would be to me very interesting, and perhaps to many of your readers.

I propose that each one starts on the 1st of March, 1820; and, as seven o'clock will be rather early for some who love the softness of the pillow, suppose we fix eight; trusting that I shall not be alone, and that you, Mr. Editor, will give us a little space in your entertaining and useful work.

W. W.

St. Ives, Dec. 1, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOURTEEN REASONS why no MAN ought to be held AMENABLE to any ENGLISH TRIBUNAL for publishing his THEOLOGICAL OPINIONS.

1. **B**ECAUSE no man can in justice be made criminally answerable for mere abstract opinions, which result from the honest convictions of his reason.

2. Because the publication of opinions, on abstract, scientific, and speculative, subjects, is no criminal libel, breach of the peace, or social crime; but is a duty which every honest man is bound to perform; that, if true, they may be adopted, and that, if false, they may be refuted.

3. Because no opinions can be exceptions to the preceding rule; for, if it be said that certain doctrines are from God, and ought therefore not to be disputed, it is evident that doctrines, which emanate from an all-powerful Deity, cannot be shaken or overturned by man; and therefore the publication of any adverse opinions of man must necessarily be harmless.

4. Because it is evident, that the employment of the force of Law, which implies the civil and military power of the state, to maintain Opinions, affords a demonstrative proof, that those who consider it necessary to resort to such weapons, must

must know their opinions to be indefensible, and must be aware that they will not be supported by omnipotent power.

5. Because, on matters of religion, there can be no standard of truth but human reason, or the alleged operations of the spirit of God, and conviction is the result of either or both; and this result, as a natural or as a supernatural effect, is a question between a man and his own powers of reason, or between a man and his God; and therefore not properly cognizable by any other man, or controulable by any human tribunal.

6. Because the attempts to render courts of law, or mere human tribunals, standards of theological opinions, have led to all the wicked, bloody, and disgraceful, martyrdoms which stain the pages of history; and at which every succeeding age blushes for the errors, absurdities, and crimes, of the preceding ages.

7. Because, if an erroneous, persecuting, vindictive, and intolerant proceeding, were to lead to any cruel punishment, the proceedings of the court, and all concerned in them, would be viewed by sensible, just, and liberal men, in this age, and by all men in future ages, with the abhorrence in which all men hold the courts of Inquisition, and the jurisdictions of barbarous times, by whom similar martyrdoms have been perpetrated.

8. Because it is not only wicked and blasphemous, but absurd and unjust, for any man to set up his own opinions as standards of theological faith for the implicit guide of any other man.

9. Because it has been invariably found that, where the mind has had its free exercise, mankind have founded different points of faith on the same system of religion; and that such variation arises from the varied dispositions of men, and proves the absurdity of restraint, or of legislating on matters of religious opinion.

10. Because any pretended common law, on which to found a prosecution, can be no other than the law of prejudice, malice, and persecution, inherent in all ages in the minds of wicked and unjust men, and is the very same law, having the same sources, as the pretended laws under which Socrates was poisoned and Our Saviour crucified.

\* "If this work be of men, it will come to nought; and, if it proceed from God, ye cannot overthrow it."

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11. Because the unshackled right of free discussion, and of publishing truth on all subjects useful and interesting to society, is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and is a fundamental right and undoubted part of the common laws of England; which, without limitation or condition, ought to be maintained and asserted by all who duly feel and duly respect the value of truth and liberty.

12. Because, in every Christian country in Europe, the utmost latitude of free opinion has been practised with impunity; particularly in France, Holland, Switzerland, and Prussia; even under the despotic sway of the Bourbons, the writings of Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert, Rousseau, Volney, and others, being freely published, and obtaining for their authors honour and renown.

13. Because, if this right were subject to any restriction or limitation, as far as regards subjects and questions of general interest, it would be altogether useless; for the publication of error often leads to the detection of truth, and error is harmless whilst free enquiry and discussion are allowed, inasmuch as it can easily be refuted.

14. Because, if the opinions of persons in authority were admitted as standards of truth, just as the opinions of the prosecutors might on any occasion be assumed as standards of truth, we might at this day, by parity of reasoning, have been involved in the darkness of Pagan worship, of Druidical rites, of Roman mythology, and of Popish superstition; all of which have successively been standards of truth among the public authorities of former ages.

A CHRISTIAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SEEING, in the Morning paper of last Saturday, the *New*, or *Mock Times*, the following article,—“Mr. Playfair, in his ingenious memoir of the late James Watt, esq. mentioned, that steam-engines might be employed in the ploughing of land; and we are informed that a plan for that purpose is now in progress,”—I am led to trouble you with some observations on that subject, as it was in your excellent Miscellany that the memoir of Mr. Watt appeared.

I shall not enter into an enquiry respecting the good or baneful effects of the abbreviation of labour, as it on one hand augments the means of creative industry,



industry, and on the other diminishes the number of work-people that can be employed, but shall advert only to the improvement in question.

There are reckoned to be kept 1,500,000 horses in the kingdom, and each horse consumes as much of the produce of the soil as would feed four persons; so that the whole number of horses consume what would feed six millions of people, that is, as nearly as possible, one-half the population of the island.

At least one-third of these horses are now employed in the tillage of the ground: though only a part of these, should the scheme of the steam-engines succeed, could be dispensed with, yet, if the work of only 100,000 horses could be so done, it would leave food for 400,000 persons, which would be a great object. Coals would be consumed instead of corn, hay, and grass. The raising and carrying coals, and making and repairing the engines, would employ a great number of workmen, and the persons employed in agriculture would not be lessened in number; for the plough would require to be guided, as at present, and the engine attended to. The advantage both to agriculture and manufactures, it appears to me, would be very considerable; and I do not see any disadvantage to counterbalance or even to diminish these advantages.

I understand that the engines in question may be employed to dig the ground as with a spade; and, if so, the labour will be more effectually performed than by the present mode of ploughing, in which case the produce of the land will be increased.

As I have often observed that much advantage has been derived from the communication of ideas and of information in Magazines, I should wish that some of your able correspondents would take a view of this subject; but, in the mean time, I must observe, that I see many difficulties that will attend the plan.

1st. Agricultural people are not accustomed to that nice attention that is necessary to keep in repair such a machine as a steam-engine; there must, then, be an establishment on purpose.

2d. The horse that ploughs performs many other works during the season. The engine can probably only serve to plough and to turn a threshing machine: however, I think it might possibly be employed in winter to grind the corn for the farm, which, if it could be done,

would, no doubt, be attended with great advantage.

To what other agricultural purposes these engines may in time be employed, it must be left for experience to prove; but I think, upon the whole, that it is greatly to be wished that the trial might be made on the plough, harrow, and rolling-machine.

COLUMELLA.

*Wandsworth; Dec. 5, 1819.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES made during a JOURNEY from LONDON to HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, and the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, in July and August 1819, by JOHN MIDDLETON, esq. the author of an AGRICULTURAL VIEW of MIDDLESEX, and other works.

[Continued from vol. 48, p. 517.]

WE also viewed the basin of the Caledonian Canal, near Loch Beauley and Inverness. On quitting that town, we were drawn along the borders of Loch Ness, about fifteen miles, to Drumdroocan, where neat people provided us with a breakfast of coffee, bread, cream, and butter, together with honey and orange marmalade. This is a village of dispersed small houses in the beautiful Glen Urquhart; and here two mountain-torrents pour their waters, with great quantities of large rounded stones, into the Loch. There are many wet-weather streams, and hollow places worn down the precipitous sides of the mountains by cascades in winter, which are contributing their united efforts towards filling it up; and they will, in a vast length of time, reduce it to a moderate-sized river. This morning's ride has been through the most picturesque scenes in nature: Switzerland can hardly exceed it for mountains, rocks, shrubbery, and water. About five miles before we got to this place, a wild or mountain cat presented itself at some distance before us, and stopped to reconnoitre us during a minute or two; it then cantered along the road a short distance, and disappeared among shrubbery.

— Grant, esq. has a cottage-villa here, to which he is said to resort during the grouse-shooting season; and we were informed that Mr. Grant gives permission to gentlemen, on their application to him, to shoot over such of the neighbouring mountains as belong to him. At the end of a few miles farther we came to Glen Morris, where a gentleman of that name has a villa, in a picturesque

turesque situation. At this place is a clean-looking, though small inn, and a waterfall over rocks in a dashing style. The falls are supposed to be sufficient to prevent the ascent of salmon. The bed of the river also presents a study for geologists. The strata of naked rocks are horizontal on one side of the river, and on the other they are nearly vertical. The change may be distinctly seen to take place in the middle of the river, agreeably to what Mr. Whitehurst has said, and my own experience confirms it. Mr. Morris has erected a fishing-house where salmon find it difficult to ascend, and he catches them upon hooks fixed to the end of a pole: when the fish present themselves at the surface of the water, ready to make their leap, is the moment to hook them. The rock-scenery here is very grand, and from it, for five or six miles towards Fort Augustus, (thanks to Mr. Morris!) the road is in as much perfection as gravel-walks in a well-kept garden.

Fort Augustus is of no strength, nor of utility in any other respect than to the officers of it. We were told while we were here, what we are unwilling to believe, that Mr. Jessop is the chief engineer of the Caledonian Canal, and he has never attended it; that Mr. Telford is the second engineer, and he views it once a-year, early in each sessions of Parliament: a Mr. Davidson is the third engineer, and he visits the place once a-month. Can these things be so? We willingly hope not. But what other or better conclusion can be come to, after reading the following recital of facts which came within our view. Red sand-stones are used for facing the locks and invert, in which is laid slight fir bond timber in two tiers, where it cannot be of any use; but, as part of it has dropped out of its place, it has left a cavity, alike injurious to the durability and appearance of the work. Instead of this useless bond, there ought to be guard-pieces of stout elm fixed to the face of the walls, (not let into them,) as has been done at the West-India and London Docks. This very perishable stone is said to be paid for at the extravagant rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* per foot. The facing is badly done, and the land-ties, which ought to be dove-tailed, are not of that figure, but square; consequently, they have no hold, and, for want of it, are of much less use. The vertical joints of the stone-facing are without mortar; and, as an excuse for that omission, a workman said they

rake these joints after the work has settled, and then point them with Roman cement. If that were true, it would be an unpardonably bad method of doing such work; but we examined it, and found it is not always done, even in that insufficient manner, and, consequently, the work is not water-tight. The works of this canal are executed with bad materials, and with insufficient judgment; the parts early erected already want, and they will continue to want, repairs, before the latter parts are finished. We enquired for Roman cement; and, after some delay, occasioned by moving other materials, the person found less than a bushel of it in the bottom of a sack: but he assured us that thirty or more casks of it have been there at a time. We then conversed with a mason cutting stone for the gates of a lock, and he admitted the superior fitness of hard stone for that work; but he added, "harder stone would require more labour to work it." The locks are forty feet wide at their top, and of great length, supplied with plenty of water. They ought to have been built with granite, or whinstone, which is even more durable than granite, and without timber; especially as these everlasting stones abound to an excess that is a nuisance in that part of the Highlands. The sand-stones they are using are so very perishable, that several of them, in the rounded entrance to the locks, are crushed at this time; which is long before the locks can be finished. Engineers are supposed to be legally responsible for the goodness of the materials and general soundness of the works done under their superintendence; but we ask, of what use is personal responsibility in an expenditure of two millions of British money? There are several hundred men employed, perhaps between 300 and 500; and we were informed, they never taste wheaten bread, meat, beer, or spirits. Their diet is oatmeal and potatoes, with milk and water. They are stout hearty Highlanders, and are supported under their hard labour by such apparently slender diet, at the expense of about sixpence per day: they earn from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* daily; the average may be called 2*s.* 6*d.* In this manner they are paid 15*s.* per week, and spend only 3*s.* 6*d.* consequently, they save 11*s.* 6*d.* which, we were told, accumulates, in the course of one summer, to 12*l.* or 14*l.* Such of them as are without families, place this sum at interest, and repeat it



it annually, with compound interest, till it amounts to a sum sufficient to support them, with very little labour, during the rest of their lives. This demonstrates the extreme extravagance and folly of allowing paupers, in English workhouses, any better or other diet than potatoes and oatmeal, with, perhaps, equal portions of milk and water. Such a diet would thin our workhouses of their inhabitants, and they ought to be so thinned; any thing more, in a workhouse, operates as a premium for persons to quit labour and go into a workhouse: and English workhouses have been so filled.

The inhabitants of Scotland ought to take the most special care not to introduce poor-rates into that country, as they are the destroyers of industry and economy. On examining the contents of the parish-chest of Lambeth, the 27th of December 1819, it was discovered, that a rate was made the second day of June 1702, for the relief of the poor, at one halfpenny on the pound-rent, and it was calculated to raise in that parish 20*l.* 15*s.* for one whole year. From such a small beginning, 117 years ago, the poor-rates have gradually increased to 120 halfpence, or five shillings in the pound; by which 40,000*l.* are collected of the inhabitants of that parish, and expended on the paupers and persons who manage that fund at this time.

On the second day's ride along the borders of the Caledonian Canal, the mountains and waters were as fine as they were yesterday, but with less shrubbery; some of them are pastured by sheep and cows. Ben-nevis came distinctly in sight, seven or eight miles before we arrived at it. Both the plains and the mountains near Ben-nevis abound with slate; but Ben appeared to us, at a mile or two distance, to be whin stone, in which some of the lower parts were columnar. Ben, and two other mountains near it, sent up a vapour which hung over them separately, with all the appearance of clouds. This is a common occurrence at lofty mountains, and it is frequently mistaken for ordinary clouds, attracted out of their regular course to the mountains.

The inn called Letter Finley, where we were under the necessity of refreshing our horses, two hours, in the middle of the day, is a wretched hovel, kept by persons half naked. The house at Fort William, where we could not do otherwise than lodge one night, is also

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a miserable place. But the village has about twenty boats employed in the herring fishery; they rowed to sea, with their nets, while we were looking on, immediately after high-water in Loch-Linney. This is a fine loch of salt-water, with a mountain on the side opposite the village, and an agreeable road along the side next the village. The sea-beach is also quite clean, and this village would be an agreeable bathing-place, if it could be more cheaply approached; but the inn, as well as the inhabitants, forbid every thing of that kind. The next morning, as we proceeded along the border of Loch-Linney, we were repeatedly amused by a seal, or possibly more than one, which raised its head from under the water, and continued it steadily above it for several minutes. We had no means of discovering whether it was reconnoitring for shoals of herrings or not. This continued during one stage; and that brought us to the ford at Balahulish, where there is a very bad inn, and kept by a man, who tries every means to detain his customers, and charge them three times as much as he ought. Having paid this man for a bottle of whiskey, which was neither ordered nor seen, in addition to his other impositions, under the vile pretence of its being for the watermen, and being forded over, we soon came to a slate-quarry, which we explored, and brought away some curious specimens: there were a great many men at work; and we were told of upwards of two hundred being employed in this quarry. We then drove along Glen-coe, a long chasm, where the mountains on each side of the carriage are alpine, and patched with snow. This stage brought us to an inn called King's-house, and there we were amused by seeing about a hundred goats milked; this was done upon the road, for enclosure there is not any, and the whole place is only fit for the lowest and the worst people. This house stands in the midst of a very extensive waste, in sight of the highest mountains, at only the distance of two or three miles, where we were told are some wild red deer. We were under the necessity of abiding here during the night, between the 11th and 12th of August; when this house was full of poachers, or others, prepared for grouse shooting the following morning. Two or three beds in a room, and two or more persons in each bed, was the order of the night; and to these strangers,

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were added pointer dogs, in the best chamber, which was appointed for us. I declined the wretched apartment, and such a mixture of company, preferring our carriage. I got into it; and, having fastened its doors, I lodged there for the night. This probably saved the carriage from being plundered, as there was an attack made on it between three and four o'clock in the morning; but my presence put an end to it; and we quitted King's-house the following morning at six o'clock. About six or eight miles from King's-house, towards Inveroreham, we passed a marque and tent, upon a piece of selected heath, ready for a party of gentlemen to resort to, for the amusement of shooting grouse. This seemed to us vastly superior to lodging at any of the hovels, or inns as they are called; which may be met with once in a dozen miles, though only along the military roads, in this part of Scotland. These inns cannot be called hedge-alehouses, owing to the entire absence of fences; but, in the south of England, they would be deemed hedge-alehouses of the very lowest class. They are built with peat, upon heath, without any enclosure for yard, garden, or field. They mostly have a bad stable, and the worst hay, made of bents, cut from the adjoining waste land; but they have neither horses nor corn for horses; therefore these must previously be provided, and go along with the carriage; consequently, a day's journey is limited to two or three stages: and, to add to our other inconveniences at Inveroreham, we were under the necessity of shaving and dressing without a looking-glass in a breakfast-parlour, in which were two beds. While we were doing these things, a genteel party, said to consist of Lord Clancarty and others, stopped at the same inn. It comprised two rooms, say a kitchen and bed-room; the latter without half a sash window, but that was of no consequence to us, as we were there in the month of August. Both these rooms were upon the ground, and the bed-room, as a luxury, had a boarded floor; the other had a dirt floor, and a fire of peat in the middle of it. His lordship requested to be accommodated with a moiety of our room, and we acceded to it; but it was then discovered, that the house was not provided with a second table and set of breakfast-cups. For such misery no remedy was at hand; therefore, his lordship took fresh air till we had finished

our breakfast and walked out, in order that his lordship's party might have such accommodation as the wretched place afforded.

About two hundred yards south-east of this house, is the remains of a plantation of fir-trees, which are all the peat has left of one of greater extent; and these are annually losing some of their number, in consequence of the baneful influence of peat.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**A** PAMPHLET was lately put into my hands, entitled "A short Account of a Patent lately taken out by Sir William Congreve, bart for a new Principle of Steam-engine." Now, as it too often happens, that one man labours, and another enters into his labours, I wish to state, through the medium of your Magazine, that I saw a model of a steam-engine, worked exactly on the same principle as Sir W. C.'s, exhibited by Mr. Webster, in a lecture on steam-engines, delivered on the 21st of November, 1816, at the Lyceum, Liverpool; and, if I am not very much mistaken, Mr. Webster said it was a thought of his own; at the same time remarking, that it might be employed to work a jack, as it would, at the same time, afford hot water for culinary purposes. This is the same steam-engine which Sir Wm. Congreve says, "I have been induced to bestow very considerable attention and expense in the accomplishment of this desideratum."—"As I am now satisfied, by repeated experiments, of the practicability, &c."—"The principle upon which I apply, &c."

Now, sir, I must observe, that it is singular, that, two years after Mr. Webster had exhibited his model, (and he might have exhibited it many years before I saw it,) Sir Wm. C. should pop on the same plan. I may add, that, two years ago, I prepared a steam-engine on the same plan as Sir Wm. Congreve's, or rather, I copied Mr. Webster's.

A. K.

*Liverpool; Dec. 11, 1819.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**I**N my letter to you, published in the Monthly Magazine for March last, page 105, I endeavoured to give a clear statement of the income and expenditure,



ure, which the Finance Committee had stated as under:

Interest on National Debt, including Sinking Fund	£43,475,708
Civil List, and other Charges on Consolidated Fund	2,260,968

Together	45,636,676
Charge on Exchequer Bills	1,760,000
Miscellaneous	1,200,000
Army, Navy, &c.	16,972,000

Total	66,068,676
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From which may be deducted twelve millions of unapplied Sinking Fund.

From this I endeavoured to shew, that, by reducing the five per cent. on terms agreeable to the holders, by savings on the Civil List, and by reduction on the expenditure of the army, navy, &c. the whole charge might be brought down to 63,036,400*l.*; but that, even then, the whole amount of the income would not reach, or at least not exceed, 56,000,000*l.*

But no efforts have been made to reduce the five per cents. On the Civil List an increase of 150,000*l.* has been already brought in; and, instead of a saving on the expenditure of Army and Navy, we find the former increased 10,000 men, and the latter 1,000.

I noticed, in my last, the uncertainty of the Minister's measures, in his provision for last year's deficiency, but which he made good, by taking twelve millions of the Sinking Fund, and by borrowing the rest on loan. As he had left of this fund something short of three millions, he laid on new taxes to the amount of three millions, in order to secure what he called an effective Sinking Fund of five millions per annum; I will therefore first enquire, what effect this operation has had on the National Debt; and next, what prospect we have for the present year.

By the return made by Mr. Haghnam, secretary to the Commissioners for the National Debt, made up to the end of last year, it appears that,

On the 1st of Jan. 1820, the Unredeemed Debt was	£791,867,510
On the 1st of Jan. 1819	776,740,402

Increase	15,126,908
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The Interest of the same to the Public and the Fund, on the 1st of Jan. 1820	45,719,296
On the 1st of Jan. 1819	43,907,037

Increase of interest	1,842,259
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And this, after allowing the full effect of

the Sinking Fund for 1819. Such is the result of the last year's system,—a result that ought to cause a minister of finance to tremble.

But let us now see the prospect of the present year; and we are already enabled to judge with some accuracy:

The Interest on the Debt is now	£45,719,296
Civil List, and other Charges	2,260,968
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,760,000
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
Army, Navy, &c.	16,972,000

	£66,068,678
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Increase of Civil List	150,000
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Increase of Army, Navy, &c.	
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at least	1,000,000
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	£67,210,678
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To meet this, we have the amount of Taxes, only	48,000,000
New Taxes	3,000,000
From Ireland	4,000,000
Old Stores	500,000

	55,500,000
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Leaving a balance of	11,710,678
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And this we take, on a presumption that the revenue will keep up to its present amount; that the Irish revenue will not fall more than 500,000*l.*; and that the new taxes will yield the sum they are estimated at; and, even suppose these sanguine hopes should be realized, the Minister has still to provide, to pay the Bank, 5,000,000*l.*; for Exchequer Bills, due in October, 1,500,000*l.*; which will make a sum of eighteen or nineteen millions. On this sum interest must be paid, and one per cent. for a Sinking Fund, which will require another load of new taxes to the amount of upwards of 1,100,000*l.*

We have now had a peace of five years, and the increase of taxes has been at the rate of one million a-year: where can this end? It may be presumed, that an increase of new will naturally diminish the receipt of the old taxes; for the additional demand will produce a system of economy; and, if this extend to the lower order of people, it is impossible to say where it may end: and it is evident, by the last annual returns, that the duties on malt, on spirits, on tea, all or most of which they consume, have fallen off, instead of increasing. The Tables in the next page will exhibit the various details and items, according to the last official returns.

P. E.

## Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended 5th January, 1819, and 5th January, 1820.

	5th April.	5th July.	10th October.	5th January.	Total, 1819.	5th April.	5th July.	10th October.	5th January.	Total, 1820.
Customs .....	£1,991,718	1,568,030	2,795,889	1,530,779	7,886,416	1,665,340	1,335,075	1,346,138	1,958,437	6,319,988
Excise .....	4,248,082	4,658,989	4,927,456	5,113,923	18,948,450	4,358,557	4,704,195	4,959,207	5,746,359	19,768,318
Stamps .....	1,588,759	1,599,814	1,672,165	1,530,532	6,391,270	1,570,757	1,534,723	1,575,437	1,503,322	6,184,239
Post Office .....	336,000	324,000	360,000	319,000	1,339,000	355,000	367,000	375,000	373,000	1,475,000
Assessed Taxes .....	917,414	2,208,976	787,426	2,303,778	6,217,574	855,246	2,257,960	781,448	2,501,875	6,176,529
Land Taxes .....	178,295	441,220	181,801	408,566	1,209,682	148,440	414,755	198,177	442,955	1,234,325
Miscellaneous .....	73,270	112,282	49,150	133,381	368,083	75,245	62,785	77,628	177,074	392,732
War Duties .....	713	3,198	36,454	44,735	85,100	95,797	39,461	19,252	11,491	166,001
Annual Duties: Customs .....	11,946	289,114	873,865	934,885	2,109,810	434,010	909,566	1,407,029	973,018	5,023,623
Excise ....	6,520	106,316	134,124	299,780	546,740	82,827	113,101	127,204	72,379	400,511
Pensions, &c.	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
War Taxes: Excise .....	897,203	872,496	805,294	324,337	3,399,260	936,494	869,974	583,276	620,305	5,015,549
Property .....	254,190	154,439	72,249	661	481,539	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	10,504,110	12,338,874	12,695,803	13,444,173	48,982,960	10,577,715	12,643,591	11,454,796	13,480,715	48,156,815

## Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th January, 1819 and 1820.

CHARGE.	5th Jan. 1819.	5th Jan. 1820.	Pensions .....	Imperial Annuities .....	Other Charges .....	Net Income ....	Deficiency ....
Exchequer Annuities .....	£33,697	29,118	119,891	236,713	119,946	£13,410,000	13,400,000
South Sea Company .....	168,190	168,134	—	—	—	12,179,158	13,038,855
Bank, on their Capital .....	89,125	89,125	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends .....	9,432,278	9,461,090	—	—	—	—	—
National Debt .....	2,927,200	3,027,848	—	—	—	—	—
Civil List .....	257,000	242,000	—	—	—	—	—
						£1,230,842	311,147



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N the Monthly Magazine of last month, is part of a curious epitaph on the Duke of Grafton, some particulars of which your correspondent seems anxious to know. If you think the following account worth an insertion in your next Number, it is very much at your disposal. In 1702, a work was published in two volumes, entitled "Poems on Affairs of State, from the Time of Oliver Cromwell to the Abdication of King James II. written by the greatest Wits of the Age;" which contains the epitaph in question. In the title-page is also a list of contributors to these volumes, in which list is the name of the author of this epitaph, Sir F. S—d, with the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Rochester, Lord Dorset, Andrew Marvel, Mr. Milton, and others. The epitaph is thus printed.

*An Epitaph on the D— of G—, by  
F. S—d.*

Beneath this place  
Is stow'd his Grace  
The Duke of G—;  
As sharp a blade  
As e'er was made,  
Or e'er had haft on.

Mark'd with a star  
Forg'd for war;  
Of mettle true  
As ever drew,  
Or made a pass  
At lad or lass.

This nat'ral son of Mars  
Ne'er hung an —,  
Or turn'd his tail,  
Though shot like hail,  
Flew 'bout his ears,  
Through pikes and spears; — —  
So thick they hid the sun,  
He'd boldly lead them on,  
More like a devil than a man.

He valued not the balls of gun.  
He ne'er would dread  
Shot made of lead,  
Or canon-ball;  
Nothing at all.

Yet a bullet of Cork  
Soon did his work.  
Unhappy pellet!  
With grief I tell it,  
It has undone  
Great Caesar's son!

A statesman spoil'd,  
A soldier foil'd.  
God rot him  
That shot him,  
A son of a w—e;  
I say no more.

In the first volume of the same work, is the following "epitaph upon

Felton, who was hanged in chains for murdering the old Duke of Buckingham: written by the late Duke of Buckingham."

"Here uninterr'd suspends, though not to save

Surviving friends th' expenses of a grave,  
Felton's dead earth; which to the world  
will be

Its own sad monument,—his elegy:

As large as fame, which, whether bad or good,

I say not; by himself 'twas wrote in blood:  
For which his body is intomb'd in air,  
Arch'd o'er with heaven, set with a thousand fair

And glorious stars; a noble sepulchre  
Which time itself can't ruinate; and where  
The impartial worm (that is not bribed to spare

Princes corrupt in marble) cannot share  
His flesh, which oft the charitable skies  
Imbalm; daining these obsequies  
Belong to men shall last, till pitying fowl  
Contend to reach his body to his soul."

JAMES CORNISH.

*Falmouth; Dec. 14, 1819.*

#### QUERIES.

**T**HE late rational and patriotic protests against the use of exciseable commodities, having called the attention of the public to substitutes, any information which any of your readers can give in regard to wholesome and pleasant substitutes for tea, coffee, &c. &c. will not only be highly useful, but, at this time, serviceable; because a growth of the several herbs should be promoted in the spring proportioned to their probable consumption. I am told, that several of the herbs used as substitutes for teas, are already becoming scarce and dear.

PHILANTHROPOS.

I wish some one of your many intelligent subscribers would be so good as to furnish an account of the ancient township of Fulbourn, in the county of Cambridge, with an account of the primitive Dissenters once residing there; it would be a subject worthy of recording in your esteemed Register, and would prove both instructive and amusing to all your readers.

SINCERITAS.

*Dec. 30, 1819.*

It would be valuable and beneficial, under the general feeling on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, if any of your correspondents would send you a statement of the names of a great number of towns and places which once sent members to the Parliament, and including Calais: stating also the period of their being disfranchized, and why?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.  
ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. HUGH BLAIR.

**T**HE late Dr. Blair was induced, by a literary gentleman in London, to send the following account of himself, for a Spanish edition of his Lectures on Rhetoric, then preparing at Madrid. We print it from the original, which may be regarded as a curious document.

SIR,—I received your letter by last post and though it does not become me to be my own Biographer, yet I think I owe it to the Literary Gentleman who is translating one of my works, to give you and your Madrid correspondent the following facts relating to myself; of which he is at liberty to make what use he pleases.

Dr. Hugh Blair was born at Edinburgh, in his Father's house there, in April 1718; and of course has now concluded his 80th year, though still in tolerable but infirm health. He is descended from an Ancient, and Respectable family, of which his Father was a Younger Brother. He was completely and regularly Educated in the University of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. He enter'd into Orders in the year 1742; and of course has been a clergyman for 56 years. In the year 1758 he was installed Minister of the High Church, or principal Church in Edinburgh, where he has officiated for 40 years; though of late he has taken an Assistant in that charge, and preaches seldom. He received the Complement of the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrews, the oldest University in Scotland, about the time of his becoming Minister of the High Church in Edinburgh. In 1761 he was created a Professor in the University; and read Lectures there for above 20 years; till, for the Reasons given in the Preface to his printed Lectures, he chose to resign and became *Professor Emeritus*. His earliest publication was a Critical dissertation on the *Poems of Ossian*; which is always published along with the works of Ossian by Mr. Macpherson, in 2 volumes—Except the *Lectures on Rhetorick & Belles Lettres*, his only other Publication is 4 volumes of Sermons; which have had an astonishing success not only in this Country but over all Europe. They began to be published in 1777; since which time 20 large Editions of them have been published in Britain; and into most of the languages

of Europe they have been translated. In the French language there are two translations of them; one in the Dutch; one in the German, by M. Sach, chaplain to the King of Prussia; and one in the Slavonich or Hungarian; of all which, except the last, Dr. Blair had a copy given him by the Translator; and in case the Spanish Translator of his Lectures on Rhetorick & Belles Lettres finds Encouragement to publish it, he will be obliged to him, (if he shall then be alive) if he cause a copy of his Translation be sent to him.

Thus, sir, I have sent you facts more than sufficient, I presume, for your Correspondent at Madrid; & have lost no time in giving you such satisfaction as you desired.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble servant,

HUGH BLAIR.

Argyle-square, Edinburgh,  
25<sup>th</sup> April, 1798.

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DR. BEATTIE AND MR. PRATT.

THE late amiable author of SYMPATHY used to shew the following letter, as one of his proudest trophies. The original he gave, as a token of his sincerest affection, to the writer of this paragraph.

London 29 June 1781.

SIR,—Be pleased to accept of my grateful acknowledgments, for the honour you have done me in sending me your *excellent* poem on *Sympathy*: which I have read with attention and very great pleasure. The language is elegant, and the numbers are harmonious; the images discover a happy talent for the observation of nature: and the general tenor of the invention and sentiments must to every reader of *taste* convey the *most* favourable idea of the heart and imagination of the Author.

Permit me also to thank you, Sir, for the kind partiality with which you have looked into my attempts in the poetical way. The compliments you pay me, and my poor *minstrel*, are indeed far beyond our merit: but however much they may remind me of my imperfection, it is still a most pleasing circumstance to be approved and applauded by such a *man* and such a *muse* as the author of *Sympathy*.

I am sorry you took the trouble to send a copy to my house in Scotland. I have



have been from home these three months. Next week I set out on my return. But wherever I am, I shall always be, with the greatest respect and esteem

Sir, your most obliged & most faithful servant, J. BEATTIE.

#### THE LATE LORD LIVERPOOL.

IT has often been stated, that the late Earl of Liverpool, early in life, was employed to write in the Monthly Review, as a mercenary critic. The following letter from the late Dr. Griffiths to John Almon the bookseller, explains the nature of that connexion in a manner creditable to the feelings of the review-proprietor and his lordship. The original is in possession of Sir Richard Phillips.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot find a Copy of Mr. Jenkinson's *Discourse on the Militia*;\* but an account was given of it in the Review for January 1757, p. 93.—That publication first brought me acquainted with the Author.

If you are going to say any thing to the Public, concerning this Gentleman, I must insist on your not making any use of what passed in conversation between you & me on that subject, the other day, in Fleet Street; as your mentioning my name, on any such occasion, or my connexion with Mr. J. would embroil me with him, & I should, thereby, lose my old Friend; So, pray be very careful what you say.

I remain, dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> obliged h<sup>ble</sup> Servant.

N.B. Mr. J. never had a shilling from me, but what arose from the sale of his own tracts, printed on his own account.

Turnham Green  
Feb. 5<sup>th</sup>  
1786.

\* A discourse on the Establishment of a National & Constitutional Force in England, 8vo. 1s. Griffiths.

#### DR. WOLCOT.

THIS truly great poet, and commanding genius in every subject on which he bestowed his attention, was, for five-and-twenty years, in habits of the closest intimacy with the Editor of this Miscellany; and, during that period, enlivened his fire-side by hundreds of bons-mots, sallies of wit, humorous anecdotes, imitations of character, &c. &c. Of course, many of his letters have been preserved, while many others have been

destroyed. Some specimens are given beneath.

#### LETTER FROM CORNWALL.

Fowey, Cornwall, Jan. 5-6.

MY DEAR FRIEND.—From the old Land of Giants & Hobgoblins, from a picturesque and romantic place, Fowey, (Neptune & Amphitrite, with her Nereids & Tritons before, the Naiads, & Dryads, & all the rural Divinities, behind & on each side,) I write unto thee to enquire the health of thee & thy wife, & thy children, & thy ox and thine ass, & of every thing that appertaineth unto thee, O thou wondrous Mæcenass of Black Friars! With the eye of mine Imagination I peep in on thee at times, & see thee surrounded by Historians, Poets, Philosophers, Newswriters, Authors political, profane & moral; and last tho' not least the various pretty Temples of Fame, who ornament thy table.

Hast thou any uncultivated lands on Parnassus, for my plough and harrow—dost thou want any flowers, native or exotic?—My agricultural & botanical powers are in waiting—Dost thou wish for any game to be shot; any Poachers to be well flogged, such as Nares, Rennell, &c.—I have a gun and a horse-whip at thy service.

Dost thou desire Travels through any portion of a terra incognita of our Globe, or even of a Telescopic Star—thou shalt have a true and faithful history of the soil, buildings & manners of the Inhabitants.

Dost thou wish for a Scilly Ling; go then for the fish to Master Batt's, oilman, 98, Tottenham Court Road, close by Howland Street, & it will be delivered unto thee—It will be a treat for thy wife, if not for thee. Thy Monthly Magazine is taken in here, & doth thee credit.

What I write I cannot read, so that I fear my be-gauzed eyes have contrived to puzzle thee—I read through my ears at present—Take up thy pen in a vacant minute, & say how dost thou.

Adieu.

J. WOLCOT.

#### LETTERS ABOUT HIS ANNUITY.

The Doctor had frequent disputes with his annuitants. Robinson, Goulding, and Walker, agreed to give him 250*l.* per annum for the interest in his works, and Walker was paymaster. But as the Doctor survived the grant twenty-six years, and was not expected to live a month when it was agreed upon, the payments were made in an ill-natured spirit. He used therefore to employ the Editor of this Miscellany to receive

receive it for him; and the following are two of the letters, as specimens of those containing the request.

## I.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—As my servant maid has always found a difficulty in getting money, let me beg you to send the stoutest, boldest, and blackest of your myrmidons to J. Walker with the inclosed.\* How does the Lady in the straw? Believe me, yours,

J. WOLCOT.

38, Upper John St. Fitzroy Sq.

Oct. 23.

## II.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—Pray lend me a fine black sturdy fellow to face Walker with the enclosed. I am, &c.

J. W.

I have a Fable for this month's Mag.

## HIS ATTACK ON GIFFORD.

The Doctor's assault on W. Giffard the poet, is well remembered; but, in truth, as he has often confessed since, he mistook his man, and intended that chastisement for J. Gifford, Editor of the *Antijacobin*. He used, however, pleasantly to say, that they both deserved it; and therefore "it was all one." In reply to a civil note from the Editor on the subject, he sent the following:

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged by your friendly intentions.

It was but a fair piece of justice due to my character as a man to attack at any disadvantages such a calumniating ruffian as Gylford, the instant he came within the reach of my vengeance. Had not Wright and his customers and his Frenchman & his shopmen hustled me and wrested the cane from my hand, & then confined my arms, I should have done complete justice to my cause. As it was, he had a smart taste of what he will experience in future, wherever I find him.

Such a pest of society ought to be driven from its bosom—*such* is Gylford, lately a poor despicable cobbler of Ashburton! such is *one* of the literary pillars of PITT's Administration!

Perhaps you do not know that this fellow is a Magistrate, and possesses an annual income of nearly one thousand pounds a year under Government, to support its *dignity* by defamation.

I am, Sir, your's,

J. WOLCOT.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 Chapel St. Portland Place.

Aug. 20, 1800.

P.S. Should you think this of importance

\* The receipt for 62l. 10s.

enough to publish, you have my free leave.

## ELEGIAC LINES.

The Doctor was not fond of the noise of children, and, to keep him in good humour, it was necessary to remove them from any room in which he was sitting. Hearing, however, of the death of an infant, he transmitted by post the following stanza.

*On the Death of a Child of R. P.'s.*

Sweet Innocence, farewell, farewell!

Receive thy parents' tenderest sighs;  
Yet while our loss with tears we tell;

With hope we trace thee to the skies.

## ALDERMAN SKINNER.

He always laughed at his supposed prophecy, that Mr. Sheriff Skinner would one day be "London's Proud Lord Mayor;" and has often declared that he introduced it in preference to any other city name, merely because it rhymed to "dinner," in the previous line; perhaps as good a reason as any other prophet could adduce.

When the Editor filled Skinner's office in 1807, he used to make a similar prophecy respecting his advancement, taking credit for the correctness of his former prediction; and, on its being remarked that prophets succeeded best in *poetry*, he good-humouredly transmitted the following lines. The person of whom the prophecy is made, has however no ambition to attain the dignity indicated; and, in publishing the lines, he hopes he shall be acquitted of any improper personal feeling.

## TO MR. PHILLIPS THE BOOKSELLER.

Phillips, I hail thy Hampstead house,  
A mansion sweet for man & mouse;  
For here is ev'ry thing to please the palate.  
Enough to fill us to the chin;  
Good wine, good brandy, & good gin:  
And, if we wish it too, to fill our wallet.

'Twas here in Anna's golden times  
Our famous Poets pour'd their rhimes:  
Again at Hampstead shall be heard the  
harp,

For dainties have a fine effect,  
If kindly thou wilt just direct  
Thy cook to give me ven'son & stew'd carp.

Behold new Popes & Swifts & Gays,  
To touch thy bashful ears with praise—  
And Phillips, well I see thee play thy  
cards;

Let but Mæcenases appear  
(A scarce commodity I fear)  
The world will never want the song of  
bards.

Protected by thy fostering wing,  
Our British nightingales will sing—  
From morn to eve shall pour the tuneful  
breath,

The



Each citizen will cock his ear,  
Will rush the happy bards to hear,  
And think Parnassus chang'd to Hampstead  
Heath.  
Yet more I PROPHECY—Don't stare!  
'Thou'lt be proud London's proud Lord  
Mayor:

As erst I prophesied of MASTER SKINNER!  
And when thou makest thy grand fete,  
'Thou shou'dst remember BARDS can eat,  
And that they cannot always find a  
dinner!  
Aug. 24.

## CORNUCOPIA.

### THE SOMNIAL HERCULES.

**H**ARD labour produces sound sleep. This truism was allegorically incorporated as a doctrine of Pagan religion, by advising those troubled with vigilance to worship Hercules. Altars were erected to him, with the inscription *Deo somniali*; and, in digging for the foundations of the palace Strozzi at Florence, a pedestal was found, purporting that the *cultores Herculis somnialis*, the worshippers of Hercules the sleep-giver, had erected the statue.

### BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Gay wrote his well-known ballad of "Black-eyed Susan" upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom-friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening? and was told, Hamlet. In this tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in *Ophelia*. The recollection struck her; and, with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of the keepers, and got to the Theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness, than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was, in truth, Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made this last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed "It is all over!" She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after,  
"Like a lily drooping, she hung her head,  
and died."

### DOMESTIC LUXURY.

Thomas-à-Becket had his parlour strewed every day with clean straw. This was the practice in Queen Eliza-  
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beth's time, even in her presence-chamber. As industry increased, cleanliness improved, and established itself in England.

### 'EPIGRAM OF ADDISON.

When Addison visited Paris, he was introduced to the Duke of Manchester, who was then English ambassador to the French court, and made the following verses in honour of the Duchess: While haughty Gallia's dames, who spread O'er their pale cheeks an artful red, Beheld this beauteous stranger there, In native charms divinely fair, Confusion in their looks they show'd, And with unborrow'd blushes glow'd.

This epigram has not been included in Tickell's collection of the poems of Addison, but is quite as good as the rest of his occasional verses.

### PROTESTANT SUPERSTITION.

A silly book, called "A Narrative of the Visible Hand of God upon the Papists, by the Downfall in Black Friars, London, Anno Christi 1623," contains the following curious details: "On the Lord's day, October the twenty-sixth, according to the English account, but November the fifth, according to the Popish account, went far and near, that one Drury, a Romish priest, (a man of parts and eminent gifts,) would preach that day in the afternoon in a fair house in Black-Friars, London, whither all that would might freely come and hear him. Upon this report, very many Protestants, as well as Papists, scholars, as well as others, assembled thither about three a clock in the afternoon. That mansion-house was now inhabited by the French ambassador; and the sermon was to be in a garret, into which there were two passages, one out of the ambassador's withdrawing-room, which was private, the other more common, without the great gate of the said mansion-house. Under this garret was another large chamber, which one Rediate, another Romish priest, had hired for himself, unto whom Papists frequently repaired to hear mass, and make confessions. More came to this place than possibly it could hold; so that many, for want of room  
G returned

returned back again: others went into the aforesaid Redyates chamber, and tarried with him. The whole garret, rooms adjoining, door, and top of the stairs, were as full as they could hold. In the garret were set chairs and stools for the better sort: most of the women sat on the floor, but most of the men stood thronged together: in all, about 200 were there assembled. In the midst was a table and a chair for the preacher. When the preacher had discoursed about half an hour, on a sudden the floor whereon the preacher and the greatest part of his auditory were, fell down with such violence, as therewith the floor of the chamber under it, where Redyate and his company were, was broken down with it, so that both the floors, with the beams, girders, joynes, boards, and seelings, with all the people on them, fell down together upon the third floor, which was the floor of the French ambassador's withdrawing-chamber, supported with strong arches. Amongst those that fell, many escaped; for some of the timber rested with one end on the walls, and with the other on the third floor, that yeilded not; and so both such as abode on those pieces, and such as were directly under them, were thereby preserved. Others there were that were pulled out alive, but so bruised, or so spent for want of breath, that some lived not many hours, others died not many days after. The floor of the chamber immediately over this, where the corps lay, being fallen, there was no entrance into it, but through the ambassador's bed-chamber, the door whereof was closed up with the timber of the floors that fell down; and the walls of this room were of stone, only there was one window in it, with extraordinary strong cross bars of iron, so that though smiths and other workmen were immediately sent for, yet it was more than an hour before succour could be afforded to them that were fallen down. Passage at length being made, I had access into the room, (saith Dr Gouge, the relator of this story.) and viewing the bodies, observed some (yet but few) to be mortally wounded, or crushed by the timber: others to be apparently stifled, partly with their thick lying one upon another, and partly with the dust that came from the seeling which fell down. On the Lord's day, at night, when they fell; they were numbered ninety-one dead bodies: but many of them were secretly conveyed away in the night, there being a pair of water-

staires, leading from the garden appertaining to the house, into the Thames. On the morrow, the coroner and his inquest coming to view the bodies, found remaining but sixty-three.

ROBESPIERRE.

All the blood shed during the reign of terror, has been usually attributed to Robespierre, though it is an absolute fact, that, for the last three weeks, which numbered more executions than all the time preceding it, Robespierre never once entered the committee, having quarrelled with the members; he refused to act with them, and to this cause, rather than any other, may be ascribed his being delivered over to popular vengeance.

A WHITE FEMALE, PART OF WHOSE SKIN RESEMBLES THAT OF A NEGRO.

Hannah West was born of English parents, in a village in Sussex, in 1791, about three miles distant from the sea. Her parents had nothing peculiar. Her mother is still alive, and has black hair, hazel eyes, and a fair skin, without any mark. Hannah was her only child by her first husband; but her mother has had eleven children by a second marriage, all without any blackness of the skin. The young woman is rather above the middle size, of full habit, and has always enjoyed good health. Her hair is light-brown, and very soft; her eyes faint blue; her nose prominent, and a little aquiline; her lips thin; the skin of her face, neck, and right hand, very fair. In every respect, indeed, she is very unlike a negro; it is, consequently, very singular, that the whole of her left shoulder, arm, fore-arm, and hand, should be of the genuine negro colour, except a small stripe of white skin, about two inches broad, which commences a little below the elbow, and runs up to the arm-pit, joining the white skin of the trunk of the body.

ANECDOTE OF INTOLERANCE.

When Trenchard's Independent Whig first made its appearance, a Mr. Worthington, of the Isle of Man, sent it as a present to the public library of the island. The bishop of Sodor and Man, hearing of this officious gift, commissioned an agent of his, one Stevenson, to take away the book. Mr. Worthington brought an action against Stevenson, and succeeded in getting him imprisoned; but the bishop refused to restore the confiscated book, and, through his friends at court, accomplished Stevenson's release.



## BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE AT PARIS.

*We proceed to lay before our Readers other rare Documents from this valuable Repository of Historical and Biographical Curiosities.*

ORIGINAL LETTER of FENELON, ARCH-BISHOP of CAMBRAY, to the MARQUIS de LOUVILLE.

**W**HAT a number of precautions for an innocent secret! We are neither of us capable of intrigue, and would resort to these precautions from no worldly motive. Ours is a correspondence of friendship, consolation, and openness of heart. If our masters were to see it, they would discover only candour, truth, and zeal, towards them. I will tell you, without having been in any way apprised of what is passing at your court, that you cannot be too careful not to exceed the boundaries of your functions, or too distrustful of mankind. My friendship authorises me to speak thus freely to you. Be patient. Do not place too much confidence in your first, or even in your second, view of things, but suspend your judgment, and get wisdom by degrees. Do no harm to any body, but trust very few. Do not treat any ridiculous thing with levity; and display no impatience at wayward accidents. Avoid placing your own prejudices in competition with those of others. Look at things abstractedly, in order to appreciate them in the aggregate; which is the only true and useful point of view in which they can be considered. Speak nothing but the truth; but suppress it whenever you find that it would be spoken uselessly, or from an excess of confidence. Avoid, as much as possible, creating jealousy or discontent; and yet, however modest you may be, you must not expect to conciliate jealous minds. The nation in which you live, is suspicious to excess. Their minds, from want of culture, cannot attain to solidity, and turn towards finesse entirely. Be careful of them, and think particularly of what you write. Write nothing that is not sure and solid. Give the doubtful as doubtful. Write with simplicity, and with a certain serious and modest exactitude, which is more honourable than the most elegant and graceful style. Adopt yourself to the master whom you serve. He is just, and has a heart sensible of merit. His mind is steady, and will ripen from day to day; but he is young. It is not possible for him, notwithstanding all his natural solidity, to be without certain

propensities of that age, and even some dissipation. We must wait, and reckon that every year will add to his learning and authority. Do not say too much to him at once: and give him only what he asks of you. When you imagine he is fatigued, stop short. Nothing is so dangerous as to administer more food than the mind can digest: the respect due to a master, and his good, which all should desire, require a delicacy, care, and a mild insinuation, which I pray God to confer upon you! If he appears not to want your advice, preserve a respectful silence, without diminishing any mark of zeal and affection. One should never be discouraged. Even though the vivacity of youth should induce him to transgress some boundary, his heart is good, his religion is sincere, his courage is great, and he will always love those who desire his welfare, without fatiguing him with indiscreet zeal. What I most fear for him, is the poison of flattery, which even the wisest kings are seldom guarded against. This snare is to be dreaded for all virtuous hearts. They desire the approbation of merit, and artful men are always eager to obtain favour by flattering praises. As soon as a man is invested with authority, he should distrust every commendation. Bad princes are the most flattered, because scoundrels, who know their vanity, attack them on their weak side: there is much more to fear and to hope from them than from good princes, because they lavish honours with one hand, and with the other carry violence to excess. Never were emperors more praised than Caligula, Nero, and Domitian. If virtuous kings would reflect on this truth, their example would render them cautious in receiving unmerited praises, they would always fear deception, and would take the wisest part,—that of rejecting them altogether. Truly good men admire but little, and praise even the best things with simplicity and moderation. That, however, is very unacceptable to princes who are accustomed to acclamations, applauses, and the incense of flattery. Wicked men praise the monarch only with a view of obtaining some benefit. Ambition profits by his vanity, and flatters him for its own purposes. The taylor calls Mr. Jourdain My lord, in order

to obtain a crown-piece. A great monarch ought to spurn the idea of being considered so weak and frivolous. No man should be bold enough to praise him to his face; for it is a want of respect and duty. You know that Sextus the Fifth would never hear himself praised.

A king has no other interest and honour than those of the nation which he governs. Men judge of a monarch by the government of his kingdom, as they form the opinion of a watchmaker by the excellence or worthlessness of the watches which he manufactures.

A kingdom is well governed, when the following objects are diligently cultivated. 1st. To increase the population; 2d. to compel all men to labour according to their means, in agriculture; 3d. to provide for the proper support of all the classes; 4th. to suffer no sluggards or vagabonds; 5th. to reward merit; 6th. to punish disorder; 7th. to keep every body, if men and individuals, however powerful they may be, in a state of subordination; 8th. to moderate the royal authority in its own person, so that the king may do nothing from pride, violence, caprice, or weakness, against the laws; 9th. to have no favourite or particular minister; to listen to different advisers, compare their counsels, and weigh them without prejudice; but never to follow blindly the advice of any individual: if the counsellor is good, this exclusive preference would spoil him; if he is bad, the king betrays himself in listening to him.

By this conduct, a king really performs the duties of a king; that is to say, he is the father and pastor of his people. He labours to render them just, wise, and happy. He should never think he does his duty except when he has the crook in his hand, and feeds his flock, sheltered from the attack of wolves. He should never think his nation well governed, but when all labour, are fed, and obey the laws. He should obey them himself, for he ought to set the example: he is only a common man like the rest, charged with their safety and happiness.

He must insist upon obedience to the laws, and not to himself. If he commands, it is not for himself, but for the good of those whom he governs. He must be the servant of the laws, and of God. He bears the sword for the punishment of the wicked. It is said that every body feared the king for the wis-

dom that was in him (a Solomon.) Nothing makes a king feared so much, as to behold him steady, firm, with a proper self-possession, not precipitate, hearing all men, and deciding only after a deliberate examination.

If a young prince is so fortunate as to have neither favourite nor mistress, and if he listens to a particular minister only, as before God he has reason to think his counsel better than that of the others, he will be feared, loved, and revered. He should be attentive to the advice of each, but should never decide according to the quality of the parties, or the imposing tone of their representations. He should accustom even the most distinguished persons to offer their ideas, and wait patiently for his determination. This ascendancy over those who approach him, is an important point; but he cannot possess it suddenly. A young king, though he may be equally powerful with those of a riper age, cannot have the same authority over the mind. For instance, his Catholic Majesty will be very fortunate, if, in forty years hence, he can make himself obeyed, as our master is obeyed in his kingdom. A young king, arriving in a country to which he is a stranger, and from a nation considered by the Spanish as enemies, must conform to the people, yield to their customs, accommodate himself to their prejudices; and, above all, instruct himself in the laws, and maintain them religiously. As his application and experience increase, so also will his authority. He must be economical, and undertake nothing that is not absolutely necessary. Let him listen readily, but believe only from the most indubitable testimony. Let there be nothing gained by addressing him last or first. The first and the last speaker should be equal; the depth of their reasoning only should convince him. Let him study mankind, and examine the talents of every man; and let the good qualities of any individual never blind him to his defects: he should fear infatuation. Every man has his faults: when none are seen in a man, his character is fictitious, and he is not to be trusted. The great duty of a king is to discern the merits of men, to place them in proper situations, to rule and redress them. He governs sufficiently himself, when he impels his subalterns to govern justly.

If the king should take so much upon him, be so moderate, so studious, what ought not they to do who have the honour to



to be near him! I pray to God every day for his Majesty and for you, sir, whom I honor and esteem from the bottom of my heart.

I had forgotten to observe, that no man is more thoroughly persuaded than myself, that his Catholic Majesty has a true spirit of valour, and noble sentiments of honour in all things. I have observed instances of this, from his infancy. I confess that it is a great point in a king to be intrepid in war, but the courage of war is less requisite in so great a prince than the courage of business. When will he be called to combat? Perhaps never! On the contrary, he will be every day in action with others, and with himself, in the midst of his court. He requires an invincible courage to contend with an artful minister, an indiscreet favourite, or with a woman who desires to become his mistress. He requires courage against flatteries, against pleasures, and against the amusements which would drive him from his duties. He must be courageous in labour, inconvenience, and bad success. He must have courage against importunity, to know how to refuse without violence or rudeness. Warlike courage, however brilliant, is very inferior to this courage of life and of every hour. It is this that imparts real authority, prepares great successes, surmounts the greatest obstacles, and acquires true glory. Francis the First was a hero in battle; but he was weakness itself in the midst of his favourites and mistresses. He sacrificed shamefully, in his court, all the glory he had gained at Marignan. Thus it was that every thing went wrong with him. Charles, surnamed the Wise, could not attend the war on account of his infirmities; but his good and strong mind regulated the war itself. He was superior to his ministers and generals. The king, our master, has acquired more esteem by his firmness in regulating the finances, disciplining the troops, reforming abuses, and by the orders which he gave for the war, than by his presence in several perilous sieges. His patient courage at Namur did even more than the valour of his troops.

Say all this, sir, as you think proper. I offer it to you as I think it. You will know how to adapt my observations to the opportunity; and I doubt not that you have perfectly at heart the reputation and welfare of the monarch to whom you are attached. For my part, I desire ardently that he may be a great

king and a true saint,—the worthy descendant of St. Louis.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of HENRY IV,  
of FRANCE.

*To Mademoiselle D'Antraignes.*

*April 21, 1600.*

MADemoisELLE.—Love, honour, and the favours you have received from me, would have fixed the lightest mind in the world, if it had not been accompanied by ill-nature like yours. I shall not add more on the subject, though you know I can, and ought, to do it. I beg you to send me back the promise I gave you; and do not put me to the trouble of taking it by other means. Return me also the ring I presented you with the other day. Such are the subjects of this letter, to which I must have an answer to night.

HENRY.

*To M. D'Antraignes.*

*April 21, 1600.*

MONSIEUR D'ANTRAIGUES.—I send you the bearer, to bring me back the promise I made to you in writing at Malesherbes: do not fail to return it. If you bring it me yourself, I will explain to you my reasons for it, which are private, and not of state, from which you will say that I am right; and you will discover that you have been deceived, and that my nature is rather too good than otherwise. Being assured that you will obey my command, I conclude in assuring you that I am your good master,

HENRY.

*To Madame the Princess of Tuscany, Mary de Medicis, afterwards Queen.*

*May 24, 1600.*

—The virtues and perfections which shine resplendent in you, and make you universally admired, had long created a desire in me to honour and serve you according to your merit; but what Hallincourt has related to me has greatly increased it; and, being myself unable to represent to you my inviolable affection, I have chosen, in waiting for that consent, (which will be soon, if Heaven be propitious to my prayers,) my faithful servant Frontinac to do that office in my name, assured that he will acquit himself faithfully as one whom I have brought up, and who knows better than any other my intentions towards you. He will discover to you my heart, which you will find not less accompanied with a passionate desire to cherish and love you all my life as mistress of my affairs, but to leave hereafter to the pleasure of your

your commands my own will and obedience, which I hope one day to testify to you, and confirm to you in person the pledge which he bears you of my faith. If you yield equal faith to him as to myself, and I pray you to permit him, after having saluted and kissed your hands on my behalf, to offer you the services of a prince whom Heaven has destined for you, and created for you alone.

HENRY.

*To the Queen of England.*

MADAM.—Amongst the many favours which I continually receive from your goodness, I account it a very great one that it has pleased you to afford me the means of informing you, by one of your faithful servants, of the state of my affairs, and of the honour and duty which, during all my life, I shall continue to render you. I most humbly thank you

for it, and for the assurance you afford me of continuing the happiness of your favour and your kind assistance, as M. Wilks has declared to me your intention to do, which has been a great consolation to me amongst the many evil designs of our enemies, from whom, with your good aid, I hope that God will preserve me, and turn them to their own shame and confusion; and because the said Mr. Wilks will be able faithfully to represent to you all he knows, and what I have communicated to him, I rely on his sufficiency without sending you a longer letter, after having most humbly kissed your hands, and prayed God to have you, madam, in his holy keeping.

Your most affectionate  
friend and servant,

HENRY.

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### COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

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**A**N original work has just appeared at Philadelphia, under the title of "*Vindiciæ Hibernicæ, or Ireland Vindicated*;" an attempt to develop and expose a few of the multifarious errors and falsehoods respecting Ireland, in the histories of May, Temple, Whitelock, Borlase, Rushworth, Clarendon, Cox, Carte, Leland, Warner, Macanley, Hume, and others: particularly in the legendary tales of the Conspiracy and pretended Massacre of 1641; by M. Carey.\* We say original, because it is not a slavish compilation from English authors, and a wretched copy of English prejudices, like most American books.

The DEDICATION is unique: it is addressed "to those superior spirits, who scorn the yoke of fraud, imposture, bigotry, and delusion; who, at the sacred shrine of Truth, will offer up their prejudices, how inveterate soever, when her bright torch illuminates their minds; who, possessing the inestimable blessings of thrice-holy and revered Liberty, acquired by an arduous struggle against a mere incipient despotism, will sympathize with those who contended ardently, although unsuccessfully, against as grievous an oppression as ever pressed to the earth a noble and generous nation, which embarked in the same glorious cause as Leonidas, Epaminondas, Brutus, the Prince of Orange, William Tell, Fayette, Hancock, Adams, Franklin, and Washington, this work is dedicated.

\* Imprinted by Souter.

It is likewise dedicated to the immortal memory of the Desmonds, the O'Niels, the O'Donnells, the O'Moores, the Prestons, the Mountgarrets, the Castlehavens, the Fitzgeralds, the Shearceses, the Tones, the Emmetts, and the myriads of illustrious Irishmen, who sacrificed life or fortune, in the unsuccessful effort to emancipate a country endowed by Heaven with as many and as choice blessings as any part of the terraqueous globe; but for ages a hopeless and helpless victim to a form of government transcendantly pernicious."

"*Philadelphia, March 6, 1819.*"

IRISH HISTORY.

The history of Ireland, as stated and proved in the body of this work, is almost one solid mass of falsehood and imposture, erected, particularly during the seventeenth century, on the basis of fraud and perjury; fraud and perjury so obvious, so stupid, and so flagitious, that, to the most superficial observer, it must be a subject of inexpressible astonishment how it ever gained currency.

Nevertheless, from such foul and polluted sources alone, the knowledge of Irish history is derived by nine-tenths of those who have condescended to study it; and, though it may appear extravagant, it is nevertheless a serious truth, that a large portion even of those who pride themselves on their literary acquirements, are almost as ignorant of the affairs of Ireland, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, as they are of those of the Arabians or Japanese. They are,



are, in fact, in a worse state. With respect to the history of the Arabians and Japanese, they are barely ignorant; but, with respect to Ireland, almost all they know, is wholly untrue. They give full faith and confidence to some of the most extravagant and romantic stories that ever were ushered on the world, to delude and deceive mankind, under the prostituted name of histories.

The terrific tales that are recorded of the events of the Civil war of 1641, have sowed, and still continue to sow, a copious seed of the most vulgar and rancorous prejudices in the mind of man against his fellow-man, which have sprouted forth with most pernicious luxuriance, and soured in his breast the sweet milk of human kindness towards those with whom he is in daily habits of association. These prejudices are too generally prevalent in the British dominions.

#### NEW POINTS ESTABLISHED.

I submit to the consideration of the reader the several points which I have laboured, and I trust successfully, to establish. That they are of vital importance, and, if proved, invalidate a large portion of the history of Ireland, as narrated by Temple, Borlase, Carte, Warner, Leland, Hume, and others, will appear obvious, on a slight perusal. This circumstance entitles them to a sober, serious consideration. It is not, by any means, pretended, that they are discussed systematically, in the order in which they are here arranged. The proofs are dispersed throughout the work; and, notwithstanding their want of arrangement, cannot, I hope, fail to satisfy every candid mind.

I. That the statement given by Temple, Clarendon, Warner, Leland, and all the other writers on the affairs of Ireland, that the Irish, for forty years previous to the insurrection of 1641, enjoyed a high degree of peace, security, happiness, and toleration, is as base and shameful a falsehood as ever disgraced the pages of history, and is no more like the real state of the case, than the history of St. George and the dragon is like the true history of England. For

II. That, during this period, there was hardly a Catholic in the kingdom who was secure in the possession of his property, or in the exercise of his religion. And

III. That, during the same period, the Irish were plundered by the government of nearly a million of acres of their lands, in the most wicked, unjust, and perfidious manner; and by rapacious individuals, to an extent beyond calculation.

IV. That O'Conolly's pretended discovery of a conspiracy is one unvaried strain of perjury.

V. That there was no conspiracy for a general insurrection in Ireland, on the 23d October, 1641.

VI. That the basis on which rests the story of the pretended bloody massacre *by the Irish*, is a tissue of the most gross and palpable falsehood and perjury. On the contrary,

VII. That the massacres perpetrated *on the Irish*, by St. Leger, Monroe, Tichbourne, Hamilton, Grenville, Ireton, and Cromwell, were as savage as ferocious, as brutal, and as bloody, as the horrible feats of Cortez or Pizarro, Attila, or Genghis Khan; and particularly, that history presents nothing more shocking or detestable than Ireton's butcheries in the cathedral of Cashel, and Cromwell's in Drogheda.

VIII. That the Irish government issued a blood-thirsty and detestable order to slaughter "all men able to bear arms, in places where the insurgents were harboured," without any discrimination between the innocent and guilty; that the Long Parliament enacted an ordinance, "forbidding quarter to be given to any Irishman taken prisoner in England;" and that those cruel and wicked edicts were carried into operation.

IX. That the scheme of a general extirpation of the Irish, a general confiscation of their estates, and a new plantation of the country, was most seriously entertained, and for some time acted upon, by the Irish rulers and their officers.

X. That the idea of a cessation of hostilities, whereby the Irish might escape from this projected plan of extirpation, excited as universal an alarm in England and Ireland, as if the established religion and government were to be wholly overturned.

XI. That the Irish government left nothing barbarous, cruel, or wicked, undone, to goad the Irish to resistance, and to extend the insurrection throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of enriching themselves and their friends by confiscations.

XII. That if the Irish insurgents of 1641 deserved to be stigmatized as traitors and rebels, then were the English revolutionists of 1688, the Americans of 1776, and the French of 1789, traitors and rebels of the very worst possible kind; as their grievances bore no more proportion to those of the Irish, than the gentle Schuylkill to the impetuous Mississippi, the hill of Howth to the peak of Teneriffe, or Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean.

XIII. That there is a striking contradiction between the facts and inductions of Carte, Warner, Leland, and nearly all the other writers of Irish history.

XIV. That, in the Anglo-Hibernian histories of Ireland, there is so much error and

and falsehood, established beyond the possibility of doubt or denial, that they are utterly unworthy of credit.

XV. That the seventeenth century, in the British dominions, was characterized by a succession of forged plots, resting on the basis of flagrant perjuries, and calculated to sacrifice the lives and property of the innocent, and enrich malefactors of the worst kind.

XVI. That the Irish code of laws, whose pretended object was "to prevent the growth of Popery," was intended to gratify all the basest passions of human nature, in violation of public faith, honour, justice, and humanity; and that it organized as tyrannical an invasion of liberty, and as piratical a depredation on property, and was covered by as base a cloak of hypocrisy, as the annals of the world can produce.

I fondly flatter myself, I repeat, that the proofs I have adduced fully establish the whole of these points. But, should I be too sanguine in this expectation, I still trust that I shall secure the assent of liberal and ingenuous minds to all the essential ones. Against the fortresses of fraud and imposture I have brought a battery of eight-and-forty pounders, which can hardly fail to demolish them. The arsenals of enemies, some of them most envenomed, have furnished all the cannon. The laborious and unwearied research for them, and their mere disposition and arrangement, are all the merit I claim.

My heart swells with a glow of satisfaction and pride, that I can come before the critical world, with a defence of Ireland, resting on the names of Spencer, Davies, Coke, Temple, Borlase, Clarendon, Rushworth, Nelson, Carte, Warner, Leland, Baker, Orrery, &c. nearly all of whom were open or concealed enemies of that country and its unfortunate inhabitants. It may seem extraordinary, that there is on the list the name of the wretched Temple, who was so far ashamed of his own spurious work, that he endeavoured, but in vain, to suppress it; but it is the peculiar felicity of this undertaking, that it may be fairly said to this father of all the imposture,—

"By thy words thou shalt be condemn'd;" for, were all the other authorities, cited in this work, totally annihilated, there is enough in this legendist to demolish the fabric of fraud and deception, in the erection of which so much time, and such varied talents, have been prostituted, for a hundred and fifty years past.

Having undertaken the delightful task of vindicating the country of Swift, Parnell, Goldsmith, Sterne, Farquhar,

Burke, Flood, Curran, Grattan, Montgomery, and a long and bright galaxy of such illustrious characters;—a country whose natives, notwithstanding the countless blessings bestowed on them by Nature, in local situation, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, have been for ages doomed to pine in the most abject poverty, wretchedness, and idleness, at home;—but abroad, in every region and every clime of the known world, have displayed the brightest energies of the human character, in all the varied walks of life;—a country which has furnished almost every nation in Christendom with statesmen and warriors, driven from their native soil by lordly despotism, rampant injustice, and religious intolerance;—a country which has produced the men on whom the destinies of Europe have recently depended, in the field and in the cabinet;—a country the most calumniated, and among the most oppressed, in the world: having as fair a field to explore as ever courted the exertions of any writer, in any age or any country, I most deeply regret, and sincerely apologize for, the want of judgment which led me to appear precipitately before the public, without that degree of elaboration which the importance of the subject demanded.

#### THE MASSACRE AT DROGHEDA.

The English, for two hundred years, have commemorated, with horror against the Dutch, the massacre at Amboyna; the statement of the atrocity of which bears the strongest marks of gross exaggeration and falsehood: for, who can allow himself to believe the tale, that "*the tortured wretches were forced to drink water till their bodies were distended to the utmost pitch, and then caused to disgorge the water, and the process repeated;*" that they "*were burned, from the feet upwards, in order to extort the confession of a conspiracy;*" that "*the nails of their fingers and toes were torn off;*" or, finally, that "*holes were made in their breasts, and the cavities filled with inflammable matter?*" No man of common sense can pay a moment's attention to it. Yet this is the precise story, as it stands recorded. A rancorous hostility prevailed between the English and the Dutch; and it is by no means improbable, that the conspiracy charged upon the former by the latter, was real, and that the conspirators were justly and regularly punished. All the rest of the story, I repeat, has the most manifest and palpable appearance of exaggeration and embellishment, contrived for the purpose



pose of rendering the Dutch odious. This is the more probable, from a consideration of the lying spirit of that age, of which I have given so many striking instances.

But suppose the story of "the massacre of Amboyna" true; suppose all those horrid deeds were really perpetrated: ten thousand such scenes would fall incalculably short of the sufferings inflicted on the Irish in the Desmond war, or the insurrection of 1641; and, in truth, the whole legend fades into insignificance, compared with the single fact of the butchery at Drogheda.

Let any candid, fair, and honourable Englishman, therefore, lay his hand on his heart, and say whether he can justify himself for censuring an Irishman for mourning over the melancholy story of his country's sufferings; for vindicating her character; and for attempting to remove the mountains of obloquy and abuse with which wicked men have overwhelmed her for centuries? The Englishman feels deeply for the honour of his country. Why should he condemn, why should he not rather applaud, the same feeling in an Irishman? Has not an Irishman, like an Englishman, "senses, affections, passions? Is he not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as" an Englishman? "If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not" defend ourselves?

#### THE MASSACRE OF 1641.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the Lansdowne family, laid the foundation of a princely fortune, by the depredations perpetrated on the Irish, after the insurrection of 1641. Of course, he had no temptation to swerve from the truth in their favour; on the contrary, it was his interest, equally with the other possessors of the estates of the plundered Irish, to exaggerate their real crimes, and to lend the countenance of his reputation to their pretended ones. Hence his testimony, on this ground, and as a cotemporary, cannot, so far as it tends to exonerate those upon whose ruin he raised his immense estate, be excepted against by the enemies of the Irish. We will therefore freely cite him in the case; and the reader will at once perceive to what an extent delusion has been carried, on this subject.

He states the aggregate of the Protes-

tants who perished in eleven years, to have been 112,000; of whom "two-thirds were cut off by war, plague, and famine." It is obvious to the meanest capacity, if, of 112,000, the whole number that fell in that space of time, two-thirds were cut off by war, plague, and famine, that those who fell out of war, in eleven years, were only 37,000. We hope to prove, that even this statement, so comparatively moderate, is extravagantly beyond the truth. But, admitting it to be correct, what a wonderful difference between 37,000 in eleven years, and the hundreds of thousands in a few months, that make such an appalling figure in the various "tales of terror," imposture, and perjury, so feelingly narrated by Temple, Borlase, Clarendon, May, Baker, Frankland, Rapin, Leland, and all their coadjutors! Does not the credit of their tales, when thus brought to the test of the talisman of truth, disappear; and,

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,  
Leave not a trace behind?"

Here a remarkable trait, which, as we have stated, characterizes Irish history beyond that of any other, displays itself. The writers are not merely at variance with each other, but with themselves; and there is as much discrepancy between different portions of each history, as between that history and truth. We have seen Carte, Leland, Clarendon, and Warner, convict Carte, Leland, Clarendon, and Warner, of most egregious errors, to use no harsher term; and the reader must have perceived, that our sole reliance, for refutation of their misstatements, has been almost altogether on themselves.

In like manner, we shall satisfactorily prove, that Sir William Petty confutes himself, beyond the power of redemption.

"Mark how a plain tale shall put him down."

He bequeathed to posterity some statistical tables, which throw considerable light on this subject. They are very meagre, it is true; but, meagre as they are, we believe there are no others: at all events, we know of none; and must therefore avail ourselves of them.

He informs us, that the population of Ireland, in 1641, was 1,466,000; and that the relative proportion of the Protestants to the Catholics, was as two to eleven: of course it follows, that the population was thus divided; about 1,241,000 Roman Catholics, and 225,000 Protestants.

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From

From this conclusion there is no appeal. The whole number of Protestants in the island could not have exceeded 225,000. The supplies of people from England and Scotland, until after the final defeat, capture, condemnation, and death, of Charles I. were inconsiderable; and surely there does not exist a single man that can believe, that, out of 225,000, there could have been 112,000 destroyed, and the residue been able to battle and defeat the insurgents, who comprised the great mass of the nation. It will therefore, we trust, be allowed, as an irresistible conclusion, that Sir Wm. Petty's calculation, although so far more moderate than any of the "tales of terror," is most extravagantly over-rated, probably trebled or quadrupled; and must, of absolute necessity, be false.

This being the case with the lowest

of the calculations, what astonishment must be excited by Burton's 300,000, in a few months; Temple's 300,000, in less than two years; May's 200,000, in one month; Warwick's 100,000, in one week; or Rapin's 40,000, in a few days! Surely there is not, in the history of the world, any parallel case of such gross, palpable, shocking, and abominable deception. Can language be found strong or bold enough to mark the dishonour of those who knowingly propagated such falsehood, or the folly or neglect of those who adopted and gave it currency? Their names ought to be held up, as "a hissing and reproach," to deter others from following in their foul and loathsome track of calumny and deception.

[In this spirit Mr. Carey fills a volume of 506 pages; and, as our readers will observe, by his manner and matter, his work merits attention.]

## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

**M.** QUATREMER DE ROISSY has published at Paris, a volume under the title of *Londres Pittoresque*, or a panorama in miniature of London, with respect to its *materiel* and exterior.

The following is a sample of the manner wherein the author characterises the English nation. With foreigners, the English are generally considered as haughty, reserved, and deficient in address and politeness. But there exist distinctions which require to be noticed here. The common people, properly so called, are blunt, and not without some tinge of brutality, which may be ascribed partly to their maritime habits, and much more to the manner wherein they assert and interpret their liberties. Young persons of every description, including such as have had the benefits of education, and even of the higher classes that have not travelled on the Continent, shew very little politeness to foreigners, or, at least, to the French. They value themselves too highly on their independence and freedom; and it is among these chiefly that we are to look for the prejudices that islanders are chargeable with. On the other hand, the English, of a certain age and rank, and this includes a large proportion of the population, especially such as have travelled, or have acquired information from books or commercial intercourse, are possessed of affability, with an affectionate politeness, and but few prejudices. Their politeness does not appear so much in manners and external

demonstrations, as with some people of the Continent. As to the charge of haughtiness or innate pride, the English cannot easily be excused. It seems to be inherent with them, from several causes; but it must be allowed that, out of their own country, all that *hauteur* dies away, and they seem only solicitous to court the good opinion of strangers. In general, their mien is grave and serious, occasionally pensive or absent.

The following passage of the same work gives some details relative to the interior of Carlton-house.

The outside is remarkable for nothing but its grand portico, of the Corinthian order. The interior contains objects of some importance; and our astonishment is excited to find it so spacious. The first story contains the saloons appropriated to splendor, formalities, and the occasions of state. The decorations, in general, consist of painted ceilings, gildings, glasses of great magnitude, all of English manufacture; of crystal lustres, large and expanded; and more than all these, of Flemish paintings, many of which are very capital. There are fancy saloons, one with decorations and furniture wholly Chinese. Another is all in silver, or silver plate, with its paintings, stuffs, furniture, &c. This has been contrived to produce a delectable and brilliant effect on the eye. Many of the ornaments and furniture, such as bronzes, gilt metallic substances, porcelain, acajou, &c. are the productions of French industry.



industry. Among a number of curious objects distributed through these beautiful apartments, are two antique masterpieces of great value, sent as presents from Pope Pius VII. to the Prince. Here also we find a round table, of the porcelain of Sevres, with the heads of the most famous captains of antiquity round it, in cameos, imitating agate; this is a present from his Majesty Louis XVIII. The minor apartments are on the ground-floor, chiefly dining-rooms, closets, &c. with two galleries entitled to particular notice, one of which is very curious in the Moresque style; the other contains the library, and has some very superb paintings.

With respect to the houses in general, this writer states, that there are not above thirty in London that have a

court-yard and gates, wherein carriages may enter. In general, the houses consist of brickwork of three stories, and a floor under-ground for culinary purposes, &c. And thus, with the exception of a few spacious buildings that would be called hotels in Paris, the habitations of the noble, the rich, and private individuals, exhibit the semblance of a republican equality. The man of rank and fortune steps out of his coach, alights in the street, and passes on through no other vestibule than a house-door, that would equally suit the most unambitious citizen.

The interior of the houses affords all that comfortableness on which the English value themselves so highly. The paper hangings, however, are much inferior to those in France, &c. &c.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE ATHENIAD; OR THE RAPE OF THE PARTHENON.

An Epic Poem.

*Written at Athens in the 647th Olympiad, and during the Time that Logotheti was one of the Archers of that celebrated City.*

#### CANTO I.

**A**THENIA's wrongs, O heavenly Muse, rehearse!

The lofty theme deserves immortal verse.

Athenia, fairest of the mural fair,

Minerva's minion and peculiar care,

Saw from her sculptur'd throne with dire dismay

Her sages perish, and her gods decay:

No joy she knew, but only grief refin'd,

When far-come travellers paus'd, and look'd behind,—

Paus'd to indulge a sigh for glory past,

Or wond'ring look'd that stones so long should last.

But Jove and Fate decreed that this should cease,

And Mercury flies from Heaven to quench the pride of Greece.

On earth arriv'd, the form divine obscur'd,

He seems a mortal wretch to arts injur'd,

Cadav'rous, crafty, skill'd in tints and lines,

A lean Italian master of designs;

He sought Brucides, and Brucides found.

"O Lord, (he cries,) My Lord, for taste renowned,

What fame awaits you, were your lordship wise,

But prudence gains what Nature oft denies;

The Phidian sculptures, long-deserted, stand

Crumbling to dust amidst the wasted land.

Haste, save the relics, bear them to your home,

The lights of art for ages yet to come:

Awake, arise, fulfil your honour'd fate,

These sacred images will sell for plate."

Fir'd by the scheme, his way Brucides took;

And public tasks, and tricks of state forsook

With ready gold, he call'd men, carts, and cords,—

Cords, carts, and men, rose to the baited words.

The ropes asunder rive the wedded stone,

The mortals labour, and the axles groan;

Hymettus echoes to the tumbling tane,

And shook the Acropolis, shakes all the plain.

From high Olympus gaz'd the gods afar,

Indignant gaz'd, that men their wrath should dare:

"Shall we (they cry,) behold our temples torn,

And o'er the seas the Grecian relics borne;

See yon Brucides glorious become,

Like the bold youth that fir'd th' Ephesian dome;

No: by the Styx!" with rais'd right hand they

Jove nodded, and the oath was ratified.

Appall'd the heavens, and earth received the sign,

The sun eclips'd, conceal'd his face divine;

The air lamented, and the clouds in tears,

Fill'd all the voyagers in Greece with fears;

Thieves of the dead, while grasping at the urn,

Scar'd by the showers, the scathiers return,

The rain-streams fill the graves, and antiquaries mourn.

#### CANTO II.

Lo! smoothly wafted by the breathing gales,

A ship with sacrilegious plunder sails,

The coast of Neptune-favour'd Hydra past,

And on the starboard green Especia cast;

Cerigo rises in the distant view,

And Maina's mountains stretching far and blue.

True to his trust, and wakeful on the steep,

Æolus view'd afar the rippling deep,

And by the sapience of his state divine,

He knew the curs'd bark that stirr'd the ocean brine;

High on Tygetus' brow he sits alone,

And calls the winds around his cloudy throne.

The winds obey,—Sirocco came the first,

Pluto's dire son by Aria, desert-nurst,

Languid his eyes, and fleecy-white his hair,  
He breathes contagion, and inspires despair;  
At his approach the gay flowers sickly bend,  
And birds dejected mourn the present fiend,  
Sicilian youths invoke the god of sleep,  
And women weeping, wonder why they weep.  
Next Tramontan, beneath whose breezy sway  
The tides of life in brisker eddies play,  
From his smooth brow and clear blue cheerful  
eyes

Dejection spreads her filmy wings and flies.  
Him fair Hygea to rude Boreas bore,  
And left with Fortune on the Lapland shore,  
The fickle nymph grew careless of the charge,  
And the bold child ran wand'ring wild at large,  
This heard his mother, and, in anxious haste,  
With stretched hands pursued him o'er the  
waste,

With him Favonius,—but the subject muse,  
By Phœbus' order, now her tale renews,  
Else she would sing what airy tasks perform,  
The fire-ey'd tempest and the howling storm,  
The light-wing'd breezes of the mountain's  
brow,

The gales that chase the gossamer below;  
The sighs that haunt the sleepless virgin's  
breast:

Th' exploits of Flatulencæ,—th' unwelcome  
guest.

\* \* \* \*

"The winds instructed, rush to raise the war;  
Æolus fiercely mounts his winged car,  
And, gaining Neptune's crystal portal, cries,  
"Lord of the sounding seas, awake, arise!  
The ship with relics ploughs thy wide domain,  
But, without thee, Æolus wars in vain."  
'Why chides my friend,' white-bearded Nep-  
tune cried,

And seized the trident resting at his side,  
'Blow, murmurer, blow; now hold your sides,  
and blow,

And let the vessel to perdition go.'  
Æolus, bending, held his sides, and blew,  
And Neptune, rising, the dread trident threw:  
It strikes,—the vessel founders in the waves,  
And aw'd Cerigo moans from all her caves.

#### CANTO III.

Pallas, of all the heaven-alliance'd powers,  
Who mourn'd their temples and their ravish'd  
towers,

Suffer'd the most,—now strives with keenest  
rage,

To dart the vengeance, and the war to wage.

Against Brucides' self she aims her plans,

And deeds the goddess did appear the man's.

Her subtle malice works in various ways,  
Inspires his pen, and strikes his brain with  
craze;

From the charm'd pen a strange perversion  
He thinks of statues, and it writes down kings;  
Basso-relievos occupy his brain,

While towns and armies fill the paper plain;

At last his doom the froward pen provokes,

For British statesmen writing marble blocks.

The Downing sages, struck with sad surprize,  
Survey the page with nostrils, mouth, and  
eyes:

Thrice they perus'd, and thrice essay'd to  
Tears such as statesmen weep ran down each  
check.

"Calls he us marble blocks!" at once they  
cry.

[reply.  
'Yes, marble blocks!' the Treasury vaults  
"Then let the wretch, (they all again ex-  
claim,)

No longer bear a diplomatic name."

With canvas wings the fiat leaves the shore,  
The man remains, the minister's no more.

Chaise-borne Brucides homeward tracts his  
way,

With slow reluctant amorous delay.

Him fair Italia's painted domes detain,

Nor trophied Gaul besought his stay in vain;

Gay Gaul, that boasts the two best sculptur'd  
stones,

Bought with the blood of thousands of her sons.

With fervent ire, that, though of power  
bereft,

Brucides still had sprightly pleasures left,

The blue-ey'd goddess for her chariot calls,

Proudly the steeds come neighing from their  
stalls;

The conscious car exults in all its springs,

And o'er the steeds the glittering harness flings,

Minerva mounts, and through th' empyrean  
drawn,

(Her progress bright'ning like the solar dawn,)  
Down the steep slope of heaven directs her  
course,

Steers the prone chariot, and restrains the  
horse.

She drives to Paris,—in their swift career

The golden wheels like whirling fires appear.

A sage, with astronomic tube, afar

Afore one sees, and hails the new-found star,

Describes its motions, calculates its speed,

And gains, like Herschel, an immortal meed.

Arriv'd: her chariot like a coach she leaves,

And, in the form of Talleyrand, deceives.

She seeks the conq'ror, and, with skill divine,

Makes private feud seem politic design.

She bids before his ardent fancy stand

The British throng throughout his subject land,

An idle throng of every kind, that sped

To learn new luxuries of board and bed,

When France in peace and ancient nicknames  
dealt,

And gain'd repose to hatch new modes of guilt.

These she array'd in all the charms that grace

The best and bravest of the British race,

With wisdom, valour, riches, beauty, all

That win in council, camp, or court, or ball.

"But these, (she cries,) O heav'n-sent chief,  
detain!

And soon Britannia must resign the main;

Possessing these, her genius you control,

And, wanting them, she wants her life and soul.

Behold Brucides, well his face peruse,

What signs of sense strike our enquiring  
views!

O, all ye deities, renown'd in song,

Inspire our chief to keep this precious throng;

But, prime o'er all, may he Brucides hold,

A prize more awful than the Greeks of old

From Ilion stole, before the heavenly powers

Resign'd to Fate her long-beleaguerr'd towers:

Then shall Britannia, her Palladium lost,

Receive our conq'ror, and enrich his host."

The



The hero smil'd, that Talleyrand in zeal  
Should still the force of former habits feel,  
And pray. Then flew the *arrêt*, and every  
guest  
For England sighs, and bans the dire arrest.  
Thus heavenly causes take effect on earth,  
And statesmen, gossiping, proclaim the birth.

Hence sprung th' occasion why drum-follow-  
ing Mars  
Came down below, and fill'd the world with  
wars. [throne,  
Wars that broke down full many an ancient  
Made pious Spain three powerless kings  
bemoan.  
And stirring strong in stomachs proud and high,  
Against a critic made a bard let fly,  
ad C——g, mail'd in brass, vow C——h  
should die.

A gothic window, at the dead of night,  
Glares on the Thames a dull portentous light ;  
\* \* \* \*

O heavenly Muse, relate with kindred zeal  
What happen'd there,—the battle of the wheel.

Ere Cairo's towers or Nilus' mystic stream  
Saw Gallic eye and Gallic bayonet gleam ;  
Ere Atheist antiquaries banded there,  
Discover'd temples older than the air,  
And prov'd by hieroglyphic beasts and birds,  
(The patriarchal ancestors of words,)   
That earth was never made, nor mortal man,  
And Time's great clock still without maker ran ;  
From fam'd Byzantium to old Athens came  
A four-wheel'd waggon of stupendous frame ;  
With what intent Discord alone can tell,  
Discord it was that sent it to F——.

While yet the axles with the journey glow'd,  
And the wheels' tract shone recent in the road ;  
Rose wond'rous tidings, that th' unwarning  
French

The fire of thirst in Nilus' waters quench.  
Alarm'd F—— the fearful rumour flies,  
And in his shed the cart forsaken lies.  
The Turks exulting at so rare a pledge,  
For royal Egypt seiz'd the four-wheel'd  
sledge ;

And when Britannia with triumphant arms  
Restored the land,—to rapine and alarms,  
The Turks to recompense with gen'rous heart,  
Gave to her Dragoman the fatal cart :  
He, Greek-like, hoping thrice its price to gain,  
Inform'd Titudon, and bestow'd the wain.  
Titudon, chieftain of the cords and crew,  
That from their frames the sacred sculptures  
drew.

What time Minerva, as the bard has sung,  
Seem'd Talleyrand, with shrewd persuasive  
tongue,  
F—— to his Athenian home return'd ;  
But Discord's rolling gift he sadly mourn'd.  
Pensive he walks Ilissus' flowery brink,  
Ilissus' stream that a young drake might drink,  
Scans the great columns of Olympian Jove,  
And wistful eyes th' Acropolis above,  
Reflects on noble enterprizes crost,  
And his Byzantian cart for ever lost.

One vernal morn, by chance divinely led,  
The sighing consul left his wifeless bed.  
And slowly passing Adrian's marble arch,  
Faced to the right, and westward chose to  
march,

Of pace sedate, two oxen there he saw,  
Driven by a Greek, a loaded waggon draw ;  
Th' sight unusual fix'd his wond'ring eyes,  
Till captive in the nearing wain he spies  
An orphan-wheel of his lamented cart ;  
Surprise, like quick electric, rous'd his heart.  
Grasping his stick, with wrathful haste, he ran,  
Stopp'd the two oxen, and menac'd the man ;  
The man retreating, in amazement flew,  
And told Titudon,—for the oxen drew  
Relics of Greece, and fragments of her skill,  
The worshipp'd offspring of Penteli's hill :  
Penteli's hill, within whose quarried cave  
The travellers ponder, and their names en-  
grave.

Titudon, furious, takes his hat and cane,  
(White beaver hat, with black cockade so  
plain,

Which Turks, admiring, call the moon of power :)  
And strode majestic from his lofty tower.  
F——, none daunted, to the combat flies,  
And, halfway from the cart, insulting cries,  
“That wheel is mine.”—“Your wheel!”—  
“Yes, mine, I say.”

“Your's, (cried Titudon,) then, without delay,  
I'll write my Lord ;” and stately strode away.

As pleas'd the Muse the scene of strife  
would yield,

As the tir'd soldier quits the ensanguin'd field,  
To seek his home and village-sports again,  
No more the tenant of the tented plain ;  
Could thoughts like his be mingled with the  
lay,

Spring's cheerful morn, and summer's jocund  
day,

Th' autumnal eve, when jibes satiric please,  
And the long winter night of ale and ease.  
But ah ! far other is the Muse's theme  
Than rural junkettings or rustic's dream :

\* \* \* \*

O gentle Venus, at whose glowing shrine  
The bards oft kneeling own thy power divine,  
Thy fatal triumph I reluctant sing,

\* \* \* \*

Nor less, O goddess of the radiant eyes,  
Did thy fair son awake Brucides' sighs,  
When on that night, by vengeful Bacchus led,  
He rov'd bewilder'd to the stranger's bed.  
Malignant Cupid, glorying in his power,  
Follow'd Brucides to the secret bower,  
And, in the crisis of extatic joy—  
O direful woe ! that Cupid should destroy,  
Full at his forehead dash'd the flaming torch ;  
The nose defenceless perish'd with the scorch.  
Like dead Patroclus on the funeral pyre,  
His friends lamenting as the flames aspire.  
The mortal feature was resolv'd to dust,  
And left Brucides like an antique bust.

Apollo's

Apollo's part alone unsung remains,  
 His was to celebrate in epic strains,  
 These great achievements and success sublime,  
 Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme;

For this he chose the charter'd British verse,  
 Balanc'd the lines, and bade the bard rehearse.  
 So wrought the gods in old Athenia's cause,  
 Aveng'd their temples, and maintain'd their laws.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To DANIEL WILSON, esq. of Earl-street, London; for certain Improvements in the Process of Boiling and Refining Sugar.*

**T**HE expressed juice of the sugar-cane contains in solution, together with the saccharine matter, a variety of ether substances, which impede the crystallisation of the sugar, and by partially adhering to it, render it impure. It is chiefly owing to this mixture of foreign ingredients that the cane-juice possesses so great a tendency to run into acidity; for they operate as an artificial ferment, and the portion which adheres to the raw sugar continues to act in a similar manner, as it is well known that a solution of raw sugar is much more liable to run into acidity than a syrup of the same strength, made from that which has been refined. It therefore becomes an object of importance, as well in the manufacture of raw sugar in the colonies, as in its refining, to ascertain the nature of those hurtful ingredients, and, by chemical means, to effect their separation without injury to the saccharine grain.

Mr. W. does not consider it necessary for the description of his invention to enter here upon the general composition of cane-juice or raw sugar, but confines his remarks to those substances which are peculiarly injurious, and the separation of which he effects. The juice of the cane and a solution of raw sugar contain two sorts of impurities, the one chemical and the other mechanical, (that is to say,) the latter being merely floating particles of bruised cane held suspended in the fluid, it is possible to effect their separation by a mechanical operation, and by such it is usually done; but the former being actually dissolved and in intimate union, can only be extracted by a chemical action; and it is to those impurities, for which no means of separation has yet been devised, that this part of his invention relates: and this he accomplishes by the addition of certain substances hereafter to be described, which combined with the chemical impurities of the cane-juice or raw sugar, form with them an insoluble compound, thereby reducing

them to the state of mechanical impurities which it is possible to separate by means of filtration. The one which is the most abundant of those chemical impurities, approaches in its nature to what is called by chemists extractive matter; the others are tannin and gallic acid, which he has discovered to exist in cane-juice and raw sugar. Those substances possess the property of forming insoluble compounds with the salts and oxyds of tin and zinc; and this part of his invention consists in the addition of a certain portion of those ingredients to the cane-juice or saccharine liquor in refining, thereby improving the colour and facilitating the crystallisation of the sugar. The solutions of tin or zinc, in any of the acids, possess the property of coagulating these impurities; but he prefers such as contain the sulphuric acid, on account of its forming an insoluble compound with lime, which enables it to be entirely separated from the liquor along with the oxyd, in combination with the extract tannin and gallic acid; and he further prefers for this purpose the solution of zinc in sulphuric acid, which constitutes what is called the sulphate of zinc.

In the manufacture of sugar in the colonies, for every hundred gallons of cane-juice eight ounces of sulphate of zinc should be used, and the sooner it is added to the juice the better; and the common temper of lime may be employed in a few minutes after it. The quantity of this temper should be increased at the rate of two ounces of lime to the hundred gallons of juice, in order to saturate the acid of the sulphate of zinc; but the experience of the boiler will soon enable him properly to apportion this. A method of purifying cane-juice by rapid filtration has always been extremely desirable; and the apparatus, already alluded to, assisted by the action of these ingredients, completely separates every floating particle, so that the quality of the sugar is greatly improved. The cane-juice, after the addition of the sulphate of zinc and temper, should be brought nearly to the boiling point in the clarifier, and then run



run through the filter into the troches to be boiled.

In the manufacture of raw sugar, where an excess of lime always should exist in the liquor, the sulphate of zinc is most advantageously used; but the oxyd may be also employed, after being prepared in the manner already described, and in the same proportions. That which has been specified, with regard to the sulphate and oxyd of zinc, also applies to the solutions and oxyds of tin, and more particularly to the sulphate; but Mr. W. claims generally the application of the solutions and oxyds of tin and zinc to the abstraction of colouring matter, and soluble impurities, from cane-juice and solutions of sugar, thereby improving the colour, lessening the vicidity, and rendering them capable of being readily purified by filtration.

*To WOLF BENJAMIN, of Plymouth Dock, Umbrella Manufacturer: for a Composition, varying in Colour, with a peculiar Method of applying, for the purpose of rendering Canvas, Linen, and Cloth, durable, pliable, free from cracking, and Water-proof.*

*To make a black.*—First, the canvas, linen, or cloth, is to be washed with hot or cold water, the former preferable, so as to discharge the stiffening which all new canvas, linen, or cloth, contains; when the stiffening is perfectly discharged, hang the canvas, linen, or cloth, up to dry; when perfectly so, it must be constantly rubbed by the hand until it becomes quite supple; it then must be stretched in a hollow frame very tight, and the following ingredients are to be used or laid on with a brush for the first coat, viz. eight quarts of boiled linseed oil, half an ounce of burnt umbre, a quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead, a quarter of an ounce of white vitriol, a quarter of an ounce of white lead.

The above ingredients, except the white lead, must be ground fine with a small quantity of the above-mentioned oil on a marble stone and mullar; then mix all the ingredients up with the oil, and add three ounces of lamp-black, which must be put over a slow fire in an iron broad vessel, and kept stirred until the grease disappears; in consequence of the canvas being washed and then rubbed, it will appear rough and nappy: The following method must be taken with the second coat, viz. the same ingredients as before, except the white lead; this coat will set in a few hours, according to the weather; when set, take

a dry paint-brush, and work it very hard with the grain of the canvas: this will cause the nap to lie smooth.

Third and last coat, which makes a complete jet-black, which continues its colour—take three gallons of boiled linseed oil, an ounce of burnt umbre, half an ounce of sugar of lead, a quarter of an ounce of white vitriol, half an ounce of Prussian blue, and a quarter of an ounce of verdigrease; this must be all ground very fine in a small quantity of the above oil, then add four ounces of lamp-black, put through the same process of fire as the first coat. The above are to be laid on and used at discretion in a similar way to paint. To make lead colour, the same ingredients as before in making the black, with the addition of white lead, in proportion to the colour you wish to have, light or dark.

*To make green.*—Yellow ochre four ounces, Prussian blue three quarters of an ounce, white lead three ounces, white vitriol half an ounce, sugar of lead quarter of an ounce, good boiled linseed oil sufficient to make it a thin quality, so as to go through the canvas.

*Yellow.*—Yellow ochre four ounces, burnt umbre a quarter of an ounce, white lead six or seven ounces, white vitriol a quarter of an ounce, sugar of lead a quarter of an ounce, boiled linseed oil as in green.

*Red.*—Red lead four ounces, vermilion two ounces, white vitriol a quarter of an ounce, sugar of lead a quarter of an ounce, boiled linseed oil as before.

*Grey.*—Take white lead, a little Prussian blue sufficient to turn it grey, according to the quality you want, which will turn it to a grey colour; a proportion of sugar of lead and white vitriol, as mentioned in the other colours; boiled linseed oil sufficient to make it of a thin quality.

*White.*—White lead four pounds, spirits of turpentine a quarter of a pint, white vitriol half an ounce, sugar of lead half an ounce, boiled oil sufficient to make it of a thin quality.

The above ingredients, of different colours, are calculated as near as possible; but, as one article may be stronger than another, which will soon be discovered in using, in that case the person working the colour may add a little, or diminish, as he may find necessary.

The same preparation for wood or iron, only reducing the oil about three quarts out of eight, and to be applied in the same manner as paint or varnish, with a brush.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 60th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

*The following Statutes are given out of Rotation, on account of their temporary Interest and Importance.*

**CAP. IV.** *To prevent delay in the Administration of Justice in Cases of Misdemeanor.*—Dec. 23, 1819.

I. Persons prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench, for misdemeanors, appearing in Court, not permitted to imparle.—Judgment may be entered for want of plea.

II. Court may allow further time to plead.

III. Persons in custody for misdemeanors, or held to bail within twenty days before the Sessions, shall plead to indictment, unless a writ of certiorari be delivered.

IV. Certiorari may be issued before or after indictment is found.

V. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, where any person shall be prosecuted for any misdemeanor by indictment at any Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, Great Session, or Session of Gaol Delivery, within that part of Great Britain called England, or in Ireland, not having been committed to custody, or held to bail to appear to answer for such offence twenty days before the Session at which such indictment shall be found, but who shall have been committed to custody or held to bail to appear to answer for such offence at some subsequent Session, or shall have received notice of such indictment having been found twenty days before such subsequent Session, he or she shall plead to such indictment at such subsequent Session, and trial shall proceed thereupon at such same Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, Great Session, or Session of Gaol Delivery respectively, unless a writ of certiorari for removing such indictment into his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench at Westminster or in Dublin respectively, shall be delivered at such last-mentioned Session before the jury shall be sworn for such trial, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. Not to prevent indictments found by a Grand Jury of any city or town from being removed to an adjoining county to be tried, 38 Geo. iii. c. 52.

VII. Court may, on sufficient cause shewn, allow further time for pleading, &c.

VIII. In prosecutions by the attorney or solicitor-general, copy of the information or indictment to be delivered to the party.

IX. In case such prosecution is not

brought to trial within twelve calendar months, Court may make an order thereon.

X. Not to extend to Quo Warranto actions, &c.

**CAP. VI.** *For more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies; to continue in force until the end of the Session of Parliament next after Five Years from the passing of this Act.*—Dec. 24.

I. No meeting of more than fifty persons (except county meetings, &c.) to be holden, unless in separate parishes or townships, and with notice to a justice of the peace by seven householders.

II. Justice may alter time and place of meeting.

III. It shall not be lawful to adjourn any meeting that shall be holden at any time or place mentioned in any such notice, or so altered as aforesaid to any subsequent time, or to any other place than shall have been so mentioned in such notice, or so altered as aforesaid; and that every meeting which shall be holden by way of, or under pretence of, being an adjourned meeting, at any other time or place than the time or place mentioned in such notice, or so altered as aforesaid, for the purpose or on the pretext of deliberating upon any public grievance, or upon any matter or thing relating to any trade, manufacture, business, or profession, or upon any matter in church or state, or of considering, proposing, or agreeing, to any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, or address, upon the subject thereof, shall be deemed and taken to be an unlawful assembly.

IV. No persons to attend meetings, unless freeholders of the county, or members of the corporation, or inhabitants of the city or parish, &c. for which the meeting shall be held; or Members of Parliament or voters.

V. If any person shall knowingly and wilfully attend any meeting holden for the purpose or on the pretext of deliberating upon any public grievance, or upon any matter or thing relating to any trade, manufacture, business, or profession, or upon any matter in church or state, or of considering, proposing, or agreeing to, any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, resolution, or address, upon the subject thereof not being a freeholder, copyholder, heritor, or householder of, or inhabitant usually residing in, the county or riding,



riding, or division of the county, or the stewardry, within and for which the meeting shall be holden, when such meeting shall be holden for any county, riding, division, or stewardry, or not being a freeman or member of the corporation, if the meeting be of any corporate body, or a householder of, or inhabitant usually residing, or freeholder or copyholder having such estate as aforesaid, in the city, borough, or town corporate, parish or township, (as the case may be,) within and for which any such meeting shall be holden, and not being such Member of the Commons House of Parliament, attending as aforesaid, such person being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment, not exceeding twelve calendar months, at the discretion of the Court in which the conviction shall be had.

VI. All justices of the peace, sheriffs, and under-sheriffs, mayors, and other head officers aforesaid, are hereby respectively authorized and empowered, within their respective jurisdictions, where any meeting or assembly shall be holden, or be proposed to be holden, for the purpose or on the pretext of deliberating upon any public grievance, or upon any matter or thing relating to any trade, manufacture, business, or profession, or upon any matter in church or state, or of considering, proposing, or agreeing to any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, resolution, or address, upon the subject thereof, to proceed to the place where such meeting or assembly shall be holden, or shall be proposed to be holden, and there to do or order or cause to be done all such acts, matters, and things, as the case may require, which they are hereby enabled to do, or to order to be done, or which they are otherwise by law enabled or entitled to do, or to order to be done; and it shall be lawful for all justices of the peace, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, mayors, and other head officers respectively as aforesaid, to require and take the assistance of any number of constables, or other officers of the peace, within the district or place wherein such meeting as herein-before mentioned shall be holden, or any other persons in their aid or assistance, when they shall deem such aid or assistance to be necessary and requisite.

VII. In case any meeting shall be holden in pursuance of any such notice as aforesaid, and such notice shall express or purport that any matter or thing by law established may be altered otherwise than by the authority of the King, Lords, and Commons, in Parliament assembled; or shall tend to incite or stir up the people to hatred or contempt of the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of the government and constitution of this realm,

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as by law established; every such meeting shall be deemed and taken to be an unlawful assembly.

VIII. Persons attending meetings contrary to this Act, to be required by proclamation to depart.

IX. The order and form of the proclamation to be made as aforesaid, shall be as hereafter followeth, (that is to say,) the justice of the peace or other person, or one of the justices of peace, or one of the other persons authorized by this Act to make the said proclamation, shall, among the said persons assembled, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice, command or cause to be commanded silence to be, while proclamation is making; and after that shall openly, and with loud voice, make or cause to be made proclamation in these words, or to the like effect:

'Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth every person here assembled, who is not a [*freeholder, heritor of*  
*freeman of*  
*member of*

*householder of*

*, or inhabitants usually residing, or freeholder in, or copyholder in*

*, naming the county, riding, division, stewardry, city, borough, town, body corporate, parish, or township, as the case may be,]* or who is not entitled to attend this meeting, immediately to depart from this meeting to his lawful business.

'God save the King.'

X. Persons not entitled to attend meetings, and not departing upon proclamation, may be carried before a justice.

XI. It shall be lawful for any one or more justice or justices of the peace in and for any county, or for the sheriff or under-sheriff of any county, or for the mayor or other head officer, or any justice of the peace of any city or town corporate, within which any meeting shall be held, or persons shall assemble for the purpose of holding any meeting contrary to the provisions of this Act, or where any person or persons not entitled to attend any meeting or assembly as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom for the space of a quarter of an hour after such proclamation made as aforesaid, to make or cause to be made proclamation in the King's name, in the manner and form herein-after directed, to command all persons there assembled to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business; and if any such persons so assembled as aforesaid shall, to the number of twelve or more, notwithstanding such proclamation made, continue together by the space of half an hour after such proclamation made, that then and in every such case every person so continuing, being thereof legally convicted,

I

victed,

victed, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

**XII. Form of proclamation :**

‘Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business.—God save the King.’

**XIII.** Justices at meetings on notice may order persons, propounding or maintaining propositions for altering anything by law established, except by authority of the King, Lords, and Commons, &c. to be taken into custody, &c. And if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being required or commanded by such proclamation to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart as last aforesaid, shall, to the number of twelve or more, notwithstanding such proclamation made, remain or continue together by the space of half an hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall be adjudged felony, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

**XIV.** If any person or persons do or shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any justice of the peace, or other person authorized as aforesaid, or any person acting in aid or assistance of any justice of the peace who shall attend or disperse any such meeting as aforesaid, or shall be going to attend or to disperse any such meeting, or any justice of the peace or peace officer, or any person or persons acting in aid or assistance of any justice of the peace or other officer who shall begin to proclaim, or be going or endeavouring to make any proclamation authorized or directed to be made under the provisions of this Act, whereby such proclamation shall not be made; and also if any persons so being assembled as aforesaid, to whom any such proclamation as aforesaid should or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered as aforesaid, shall, to the number of twelve or more, continue together, and not disperse themselves within half an hour after such let or hindrance so made, having knowledge of such let or hindrance so made; and also if any person so being at any such assembly as aforesaid shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any justice of the peace or other magistrate, or any peace officer or other person acting in their aid or assistance, in the arresting, apprehending, or taking into custody, or detaining, in execution of

any of the provisions of this Act, any person or persons, or endeavouring so to do, that then and in every such case every person so offending, being thereof legally convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years.

**XV.** Justices, &c. indemnified in case of killing or maiming.

**XVI.** Nothing herein-before contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any meeting or assembly which shall be wholly holden in any room or apartment of any house or building; anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

**XVII.** Act not to extend to meetings for returning members to Parliament.

**XVIII.** It shall not be lawful for any person to attend, proceed to, or be present at, any meeting whatsoever, which shall be holden for the purpose of or on the pretext of deliberating upon, or proceeding to deliberate upon any public grievance, or upon any matter or thing relating to any trade, manufacture, business, or profession, or upon any matter in church or state, or of considering, proposing, or agreeing to any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, resolution, or address, on the subject thereof, armed with any gun, pistol, sword, dagger, pike, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon; and that every person who shall offend in the premises, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be fined and imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had.

**XIX.** Persons not to attend meetings with flags, banners, and other ensigns or emblems.

**XX.** Sheriffs depute, &c. in Scotland to have the same powers as magistrates in England.

**XXI.** Justices at Sessions may subdivide large parishes and townships for all the purposes of this Act.

**XXII.** Extra-parochial places to be deemed parishes for the purposes of this Act.

**XXIII.** Meetings may be held under this Act in certain parishes in Westminster, within one mile of Westminster Hallgate, notwithstanding Act of 57 Geo. iii. c. 19.

**XXIV.** Act not to legalize notices, meetings, &c. now contrary to law.

**XXV.** Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any prosecution by indictment or otherwise, for anything which may be an offence within the intent and meaning of this Act, and which might have been so prosecuted if this Act had not been made, unless the offender shall have been prosecuted for such offence under this Act, and convicted or acquitted of such offence.

**XXVI.** And whereas it is expedient that houses and places used for the purpose of



of publicly delivering lectures, or of holding debates, should be regulated; be it therefore enacted, That every house, room, field, or other place, at or in which any person shall publicly read, or at or in which any lecture or discourse shall be publicly delivered, or any public debate shall be had, on any subject whatever, for the purpose of raising or collecting money, or any other valuable thing, from the persons admitted, or to which any person shall be admitted by payment of money, or by any ticket or token of any kind delivered in consideration of money, or any other valuable thing, or in consequence of paying or giving, or having paid or given, or having agreed to pay or give, in any manner, any money or other valuable thing, or where any money or other valuable thing shall be received from any person admitted, either under pretence of paying for any refreshment or other thing, or under any other pretence, or for any other cause, or by means of any device or contrivance whatever, shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed in manner hereinafter mentioned; and the person by whom such house, room, field, or place, shall be opened or used, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every day or time that such house, room, field, or place, shall be opened or used as aforesaid, to such person as will sue for the same, and be otherwise punished as the law directs in cases of disorderly houses; and every person managing or conducting the proceedings, or acting as moderator, president, or chairman, at such house, room, field, or place, so opened or used as aforesaid, or therein debating, publicly reading, or delivering any discourse or lecture; and also every person who shall pay, give, collect, or receive, or agree to pay, give, or receive any money or thing, for or in respect of the admission of any person into any such house, room, field, or place, or shall deliver out, distribute, or receive any such ticket or tickets, or token or tokens as aforesaid, knowing such house, room, field, or place, to be opened or used for any such purpose as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

XXVII. Every person who shall at any time hereafter appear, act, or behave him or herself as master or mistress, or as the person having the command, government, or management of any such house, room, field, or place, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a person by whom the same is opened or used as aforesaid, and shall be liable to be sued or prosecuted, and punished as such, notwithstanding he or she be not in fact the real owner or occupier thereof.

XXVIII. Magistrates may demand admission to unlicensed places; penalty for refusal, twenty pounds.

XXIX. Justices may license places for lectures, &c.

XXX. Justices may inspect licensed places; penalty for refusing admittance, twenty pounds.

XXXI. Lectures at the Universities, Inns of Court, Gresham College, &c. excepted.

XXXII. It shall be lawful for any two justices of the peace, acting for any county, stewardry, riding, division, city, town, or place, upon evidence on oath that any house, room, or place, so licensed and opened as aforesaid, is commonly used for the purpose of public reading or delivering lectures or discourses of a seditious, irreligious, or immoral tendency, to adjudge and declare the licence for opening the same to have been forfeited; and such licence shall thereupon cease and determine, and shall thenceforth be utterly void and of no effect.

XXXIII. All or any of the pecuniary fines, penalties, or forfeitures, exceeding the sum of twenty pounds, incurred under this Act in that part of Great Britain called England, or in Ireland, may be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster and Dublin respectively, and in Scotland in the Court of Session there. Provided always, that no person shall be prosecuted or sued for any pecuniary penalty imposed by this Act, unless such prosecution shall be commenced, or such action shall be brought, within three calendar months next after such penalty shall have been incurred.

XXXIV. All pecuniary penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act, shall, when recovered, either by action in any court or in a summary way before any justice, be applied and disposed of in manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, one moiety thereof to the plaintiff in any such action, or to the informer before any justice, and the other moiety thereof to his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

XXXV. Describes the form of conviction.

XXXVI. Describes limitation of actions.

XXXVII. Limitation of actions, &c. in Scotland.

XXXVIII. Prosecutions to be commenced within six months after offences.

XXXIX. Act may be altered or repealed this Session.

XL. This Act shall commence and have effect within the city of London, and within twenty miles thereof, from the day next after the day of passing this Act, and shall commence and have effect within all other parts of the kingdom, from the expiration of ten days next after the day of passing this Act; and shall be and continue in force for five years from the day of passing this Act, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF  
BOMBAY.

[The Editor of the Asiatic Journal has abridged the following interesting Account of the present compared with the ancient State of Babylon, by Captain Edward Frederick, of the Bombay Establishment; and it completes the other accounts which we have, at different times, submitted to our readers.]

**B**ABYLON, the capital of Chaldaea, and one of the most ancient cities in the world, is said to have been founded by Belus, and embellished by Semiramis, the warlike queen of the East, and afterwards to have been particularly repaired, enlarged, and beautified by Nebuchadnezzar. It is described by Herodotus as situated in an extensive plain, forming a perfect square, which is bisected by the Euphrates running from north to south; each side he states as being one hundred and twenty furlongs in length, and the whole compass four hundred and eighty furlongs, or above seventy-two miles. It was also, he informs us, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch full of water, and a wall two hundred royal cubits (or three hundred feet) in height, and fifty (or seventy-five feet) wide. The earth or clay dug out to form the ditch was made into bricks, and, after being baked in a furnace served to compose this enormous rampart; and, at every thirtieth course of bricks, a layer of heated bitumen and reeds was introduced. The side of the ditch was also lined or faced with the same materials; and at the top of the wall, opposite to each other, were erected small towers of one story in height; between which, adds Herodotus, a chariot and four horses could pass and turn. Along each bank of the river ran a wall, less high than the outer one, but of great strength, and which joined the outer walls where they formed an angle with the river. In the centre of the western division of the city was a large and well-fortified space: on this side also Diodorus states the pensile or hanging gardens to have been situated; and on the opposite bank stood the temple of Jupiter Belus, whose enormous gates of brass were still seen in the time of Herodotus: the square inclosure around the temple measured two furlongs each face, or a mile in circumference, and in the midst of this space rose an immense tower, on which was

placed another, and on the second a third, and so successively to the number of eight, each successive turret diminishing in size. On the outside were winding stairs, to ascend from one tower to another; in the middle of the ascent were seats, to allow such as mounted to rest themselves. In the highest tower was a chapel, which contained the bed of the mistress of the god; lower down, another chapel, in which was a golden statue of Jupiter.

The Euphrates is said to have been made to wind greatly by artificial canals, a considerable distance above, at Arderica, but to have run straight through Babylon: its breadth was five stadia.

Babylonia is described as flat and low, the major part of the land producing prodigious crops of corn, millet, and sesamum; but wood or timber seems not to have been abundant, or even procurable of any size, as appears from the statement of the ancient writers, who agree that the palm-trees (of the date kind) were used for the construction of the platform of the bridge said to have been thrown across the Euphrates by Nitocris.

Herodotus adds, that very little rain falls in this country, and that the lands are almost entirely fertilized, and the fruits of the earth nourished, by means of the river, and that its waters are raised and dispersed over the fields by hydraulic-engines. Neither the vine, fig, nor olive, thrive in this soil; but the palm is a common plant, producing bread, wine, and honey.

But, above all the curiosities of this country, the boats used in the river attracted the attention of Herodotus; he describes them as of a circular form, the outside made of skins, and the interior of willows and reeds, able to carry from one to many asses, besides merchandize. They were constructed in the upper parts of Armenia; and, being laden with articles of trade and asses, they floated down the stream to Babylon, where, on their arrival, the merchants disposed of their cargo, and also of the materials of which their boats were made, except the skins; these they put upon their asses, and returned northward by land, as the strength and rapidity of the stream prevented them going back the same way they came.

The intelligent author having premised



mised these observations, relative to the position and ancient state of Babylon, for the better understanding of his subsequent remarks, proceeds to state the result of his own researches during a stay of six days at Hillah, examining the ruins. The distance of Hillah from Bagdad he computes at fifty-three miles, which he reached after fourteen hours and a half riding, with only one quarter of an hour intermission.

The whole country from Bagdad to Hillah is extremely flat and barren, and in most parts liable, from its lowness, to the inundations of the two rivers. Cultivation is entirely confined to the banks of the river, except a little above Hillah, where it may extend a couple of miles inland, but that only during the season the river swells; and those splendid accounts of the Babylonian lands yielding crops of grain two and three hundred-fold, compared with the modern face of the country, afford a remarkable proof of the singular desolation to which it has been subjected; for so wretchedly provided are the present inhabitants of a village about twenty-four miles before you reach Hillah with that necessary article of life, water, that they have not at any period of the year a single blade of vegetation in the vicinity of their huts, and are obliged to bring from the distance of some miles the water which they use for drinking. These people are induced to remain in their present miserable habitation, from their being situated midway between two caravanserais; from which circumstance they gain their livelihood by selling corn, flour, dates, cattle, and asses, to the caravans that pass through their village; and supply themselves and others with the coarse garments worn by the common people, made of the wool and hair of their flocks, which graze on the banks of the rivers. But it is proper after this account, to add, that there are villages on the road, besides three caravanserais, at which travellers can be supplied with provisions and water; and that there cannot be a doubt that, if proper means were taken, the country could with ease be brought to a high state of cultivation, as the decayed banks of very large water-courses are seen in every direction, and particularly that leading from the Tigris to the Euphrates, which could, if kept in repair, disperse the waters of the two rivers over the lands of Babylonia, and admit the whole face of the country to be irrigated during the greatest part of the year.

As early the next morning after my arrival as circumstances would admit, I hired horses, for my own were entirely incapable of any present exertion from fatigue. I mounted, and spent eight hours of that day in riding to, and viewing, a mound of rubbish on the right bank to the south-west of Hillah, distant about seven miles. It had been seen, but not visited, by Niebuhr; he calls it a watch-tower; no other traveller even mentions it. It is an immense mass, with a wall nine feet thick, rising out of the centre of it to the height of sixty feet; its top is very considerably higher than that of Agurkuf or Nimrod's tower, near Bagdad, and of much greater extent in the circle at the base. The materials used here are red and white furnace-baked and sun-burnt bricks, of the size mentioned by travellers as found throughout all Babylonish buildings, about one foot square, and from three to four inches thick. The wall before mentioned is of solid masonry, the bricks being furnace-baked, of a yellowish white colour, and cemented with a thin layer of coarse lime and sand, but no reeds or bitumen were to be found in any part of it. That the wall was quite solid there can be no doubt, as I saw through parts of it, by means of the holes which had not been filled up when the scaffolding had been taken away. Immediately about this, and only on the top of the mound, were many masses heaped upon each other, of six and eight feet diameter, of irregular forms, resembling huge fragments of misshapen rock, above and below; some of dark-blue colour, others a mixture of blue and yellow beautifully veined. They were extremely hard, and resisted iron in the same manner as any very hard stone would do. I examined these curious masses with much attention, and was at one time inclined to be of opinion, from appearances which struck me as resembling the very porous nature of the bricks, that they were consolidated pieces of fallen brick masonry. This idea, however, was soon dissipated, when I was unable to discover the regular layers of cement; as these masses were shapeless, and so huge, as to make me think they never could have possessed any regular form. I was at a loss what to attribute them to, or even to conjecture how they could have been procured; as there is not a particle of stone in this country, nor did I see or hear of any building in the neighbourhood that could have admitted of my concluding that such immense fragments had ever composed

composed part of a structure. The bricks with inscriptions upon them are most generally found here by the Arabs, who are constantly employed in digging for them to build the houses at Hillah.

Near this mound is another, not so high, but rather more extensive, divided completely from the former by a space of one hundred and twenty paces, and having no kind of building standing on it except a small conical one resembling Zobeide's tomb at Bagdad, and of the same workmanship. Bricks, however, are dug out of this place in great quantities for buildings; but, I understand, none with impressions of characters on them.

Between these two mounds and the Euphrates, there are no others of any description; a fact of which I am entirely satisfied, from the result of my inquiries, as also from the particular attention with which I observed the face of the country while passing over it, and during the time I was on the top of the mound. About a mile and a half from Hillah, on the eastern side of the Euphrates, is a mound of some length, close along the bank of the river, but possessing no particular feature to render it remarkable. About two miles further on, in an easterly direction, is another, more extensive, from which furnace-baked bricks are procured in large quantities for modern houses, but none of the sun-burnt kind, or any with inscriptions. At one part of it I saw a wall of red brick, even with the surface of the earth, and reaching to the depth of thirty feet in the mound, the surrounding rubbish having been excavated for the purpose of getting at it; at another, not far distant, I saw the remains of a house, which must have been of extensive dimensions; some of its walls were still in great preservation ten feet above the surface of the ground, and at other sides of it their foundation had not been reached at the depth of forty-five feet. These walls were six feet eight inches thick, and built entirely of the finest kind of furnace-baked yellowish bricks, and a very thin lime and sand cement. There was not the most distant reason to imagine that reeds and bitumen had been used in the construction of any of the buildings in any part of this mound.

Our author now proceeds to describe the site and appearance of the famous Tower of Belus, with his judicious remarks on the extent and dimensions of these venerable remains of antiquity, compared with former histories and later

accounts, noticed in former Numbers of this Magazine.

Proceeding about half a mile further up the eastern bank of the Euphrates, what has been supposed to be Belus's Tower presents itself, about a quarter of a mile removed from the edge of the river. It is described by Herodotus, as understood by Major Rennell, as a tower of five hundred feet in the base, and as many in height. These dimensions, however, appear so disproportionate, that Major Rennell, though he does not absolutely deny the fact, yet hesitates in admitting it: he gives an excellent comparative plan of it and the great pyramid at Memphis.

Major Rennell says, that Herodotus must have meant to write "breadth and length," and not "breadth and height;" in which case he coincides with Strabo: leaving us to imagine it a pyramid consisting of eight stories, in which form and height it resembles the great pyramid at Memphis, except being about twenty feet higher. In Alexander's time, the Greeks, who mention this sepulchre, had also seen the pyramids of Egypt, but no comparisons are drawn by them of either their bulk or height. Strabo asserts, that the sides of Belus's temple were of burnt bricks.

Della Valle, in his Travels in 1616, describes this mound, or Belus's tower, as a heterogeneous mass, of which he could determine nothing as to its original state, and that it measured 1134 paces, or 2700 feet in circumference: he however does not mention what shape it had. I must acknowledge that, on reaching it, I was agreeably surprised in finding it possess a greater regularity of form than I had been led to suppose:—it was almost a perfect square, retaining its faces (excepting the south one) quite regular and perceptible. Its circuit (ten feet within the outer edge of the rubbish) was nine hundred paces, or, at two feet and a half per pace, 2250 feet. I then paced the east and south faces at the top, and found the former one hundred and eighty, and the latter one hundred and ninety, paces.\* The south-west angle was by much the loftiest part of the whole. Major Rennell's modern authorities omit mentioning of what kind of materials they found the mound composed; but it appeared clear, that the outer face or coating had been formed of red furnace-baked bricks, cemented

\* Medium 660 feet each face.



mented with lime and sand; and the interior mass of sun-burnt ones, with layers of reeds and bitumen for their adhesion at every course. What I form this opinion from is, that the foot of each of the faces is strewed with great quantities of the red bricks, and that, on ascending to the top of the mound, and throughout the whole body of it, nothing but the clay sun-burnt brick is to be found. The bricks of this place are much larger, coarser, and thicker, than the others that I had seen; they have no inscriptions on them, and, on account of their softness, are not in much request amongst the Arabs for building. I found the sides exactly in the same state as they are described by the older travellers, who saw them many years since, very steep and rugged in some parts, and moderately sloping in others, with deep ravines, evidently formed by currents of rain; but could not discover any caverns in any part of this mound, notwithstanding a diligent search; nor do I agree with Della Valle, that there are a number of smaller mounds of fifty and sixty paces long surrounding this mass. When I thus deny the assertion of Della Valle, it may be expected that I should afford some probable evidence of my own observation being correct. All travellers who had ever visited this place, M. Beauchamp excepted, acknowledge they were obliged to do it in a very hurried manner, from shortness of time and a fear of the Arabs. On the contrary, I was not under the slightest

apprehension of any mischief, nor was I pushed for time, being perfectly at my ease, and having full leisure to examine the whole of it, which I did with great attention; and, on reading Major Rennell's remarks on this part of his account, while seated on the top of the tower, I surveyed the whole country in the vicinity, but could not perceive even a single hillock, or the least vestige of a mound, except the one described just before, at the distance of about a half a mile, and the double banks of a deep water-course, perpendicular to the bank of the river, and running parallel to the south-west face of the square. The height of the tower, if we may judge from the view of objects in the surrounding country, appears very great, as a man or horse seen from its summit is considerably diminished in appearance. This is the only place at which I found reeds and bitumen used as a cement, (except at Aggurkeef, near Bagdad,) where it is seen at the sixth, seventh, and eighth, layer of bricks, but here at every course, without the least variation. Beauchamp, who seems to have visited these ruins with greater security and frequency than any preceding or subsequent traveller, is in consequence more full, and, in my opinion, more correct, than Della Valle: he, however, mentions some things, which I was unable, after a diligent search, to verify; but he does not give the statement as the result of personal inspection, but as information received from the natives.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

A VERY extraordinary work, at least one of very imposing pretensions, is announced for early publication, by the celebrated ROGER O'CONNOR, a gentleman of distinguished patriotism and unquestionable probity, and a descendant of the ancient kings. It consists of a History of Ireland, under the title of the *Chronicles of Ulla'd*, commencing from the earliest point of time which is recorded by the invention of letters, with a traditionary portion, which was the work of Eolus Prince of the Gael of Sciôt of Ib-er, who ruled in Gael-ag 1400 years before Christ. It is asserted in the Prospectus, that, from the time of Eolus, the chronicles were written by the Ard-Olam of the Irish nation, till the days of Ete-Er-Ial, chief king in Er-i, 678 years before Christ; and that, from

the reign of Ete-Er-Ial, they have been compiled by every Ard-Olam of Ulla'd, and publicly submitted to the kings, princes, nobles, and chiefs, of the Olam, or heads of the people, assembled on the Mount of Ulla'd once every third year, to transact the business of the kingdom. It is therefore asserted that, in these chronicles, is to be found the authentic history of Ireland, from the year 1006 before the Christian era, to the birth of Christ; and that the writings hitherto imposed on the world as histories of Ireland, are compilations from the rhapsodies of bards, full of anachronisms and misrepresentations of facts,—the contemptible poetry of history, pieced together by ignorant men. These chronicles (says the editor) describe the mode of keeping time by our forefathers, and their

their luni-solar system. They correct errors respecting the language and religion of the Irish, and clearly show the former to be Phœnician, the latter not Druidic. They correspond exactly with the traditions of the Hebrews, concerning the overthrow of the Scythian dominion in Asia, and the establishment of Eis-oir (the Assyrian) on their ruin; and they record the building of Babylon and Nineveh. They represent Noe, Japheth, and Gog, in new characters, and explain the passage of Genesis, which says, "That the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, &c. in the land of Shinar: out of that land went forth Asher, and builded Nineveh." The chronicles strip the events of the figurative dress in which the Hebrews have decked them, whilst they give the true original names of the Ganges, Tygris, Euphrates, Euxine, Caspian, Caucasus, Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Phœnicia, Egypt, and Spain; and of all places in Galicia. They also describe the commerce of the Phœnicians with the southern parts of Britain, and mark the period when the isles of Scilly were separated from the main-land. They confirm the accuracy of the traditions of the Hebrews, as to the colonization of the isles of the Gentiles by the posterity of Japheth; and they set at rest other important and curious matters, too numerous for brief anticipation. The editor states that he relies with confidence on the fidelity of his materials; and, deeming them authentic records, he has not stepped out of his way into the paths of controversy; but that, when this curious piece of antiquity is attacked, he will not decline the combat with all who are inclined to enter the lists of literary warfare. The work will be illustrated by maps, and other engravings.

Among the literary prodigies of the age, may be accounted the appearance of a book of the anxiously-expected Historical Memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon, by Himself. The French edition was published in London a few days since; and a translation into English, by Mr. O'MEARA, will appear in the ensuing week. Several frauds, in the name of this great man, render the public suspicious of the authenticity of whatever assumes his abused name; but of the good faith of the publishers of this volume there can, we hope, be no question.

A manuscript of reputed authenticity has reached this country, and will be published, in English and in the original French, in the course of the ensuing

month, entitled "*Documents Historiques et Réflexions sur le Gouvernement de la Hollande, par LOUIS BONAPARTE, Ex-Roi de Hollande.*" It contains every event relating to the political or financial situation of Holland, from the commencement of the reign of Louis, until the close of his government. Sketches of the invasion of Italy and expedition in Egypt, in both of which the author was present. Relations of most of the important events in Spain; and his refusal of the crown of that kingdom, on the renunciation of Charles IV. to Ferdinand his son, and the formal cession of the latter to Napoleon. Copies of the letters of Charles and Ferdinand, relating to the conspiracy of the latter against his father. The hitherto secret motives of the marriage of the author with the daughter of the Empress Josephine, and their subsequent mutual agreement to a separation. The events which occurred on the separation of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. Numerous characteristic and highly-interesting letters from Napoleon to the author, exposing his views, situation, and purposes; and a variety of anecdotes of the author, of Napoleon, and of his family. Although this work contains many events already known to the public in a general way, yet, coming from the hand of one who had an immediate share in all that occurred, joined to his universally acknowledged probity and good faith, form together a justifiable motive for giving it the preference over many other modern publications; and it is assuredly next in point of interest to the great work from the pen of Napoleon himself.

The Fudge Family in Italy, is announced; by the author of the Fudge Family in Paris.

The Monastery, a romance, is announced, by the prolific author of Waverley, &c. in three volumes. We begin to suspect some new application of the powers of the steam-engine in this manufactory of Scottish novels. These form ten or twelve volumes within the year; and the previous year was not less productive.

A Journal of a Tour through part of the snowy range of the Himala mountains, and to the sources of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, in 1815, by J. B. FRASER, esq. is printing, royal octavo.

Twenty Views in the Himala Mountains, illustrative of the foregoing Travels, engraved from the original drawings made on the spot, by JAMES BAILLIE FRASER,



FRASER, esq. are also preparing, in elephant folio.

A very curious and useful work, giving an account of between 2 and 3000 PUBLIC MEN of all countries, living in 1820, is printing with all expedition, and will appear as a match-book to Debrett's Peerage, early in March.

Memoirs of the late R. L. Edgeworth, esq. partly written by himself, and continued by his daughter, Miss EDGEWORTH, are announced, in two volumes octavo.

Tales of the Heart, are printing, from the ingenious pen of Mrs. OPIE, in three volumes.

Memoirs of Dr. Walton, Bishop of Chester, and editor of the London Biblia Polyglotta, with important notices of his coadjutors in that illustrious work, are in preparation; by the Rev. H. J. TODD.

The next Number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels will consist of Travels in Lower Canada, in 1817, by J. SANSOME, Esq. of New York.

A Tale of Paraguay, is announced, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq.

An Historical and Statistical Account of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, including various political observations relating to them, is preparing, by WILLIAM WILKINSON, esq. late consul to the above-mentioned principalities.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Louis de Camoens; by JOHN ADAMSON, esq. will soon appear, in two volumes, with nine engravings.

The Poetical Works of Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, are printing uniformly, in three volumes, foolscap octavo.

The Unknown Director, is preparing for the press, by SARAH RENOU.

Mr. LEIGH HUNT, author of Rimini, is about to publish a translation of Amyntas, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso; with an Essay on the pastoral poetry of Italy.

On the 3d of Dec. a deputation of the Court of Directors of the E.I.C. proceeded to the college at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term. The students, as usual, read and translated in the Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages. Specimens of Persian and Deva Nagaree writings were exhibited. Mr. ROSS DONELLY MANGLES read an English Essay, the subject, "the Effects of the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope." Prizes were then

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delivered to Messrs. ROSS DONELLY MANGLES, David Anderson Blane, Edward Bradford, John Goldingham, Geo. William Bacon, Evelyn Meadows Gordon, Alfred William Begbie, Robert Keith Arbuthnot, John Venn, George Udney, Robert North Collie Hamilton, Edward Vernon Schalch, Joseph Alexander Dorin, Richard Paternoster, Edward Peplow Smith, Henry Lushington, George Francis Brown, Augustus Prinsep, Samuel George Palmer, William Henry Babington, and Francis Franco.

The following courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Surrey Institution, viz.

1. On the Elements of Civil Architecture, by JAMES ELMES, esq. architect; to commence on Tuesday, February 8, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday evening.

2. On Music, by WILLIAM CROTCH, Mus. Doc. professor of music. To commence on Friday, February 11, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday evening.

On the first of March will be commenced the publication of a series of subjects descriptive of the character of the noble river Meuse; which, independent of the interest excited by its own peculiar grandeur of character, will derive an additional claim to attention, from the circumstance that it has never before been the object of any graphic publication. The first part will be completed in eight Numbers, containing each six plates, the size and manner of the *Liber Veritatis*; engraved by S. W. Reynolds, from drawings made on the spot by G. ARNOLD, A.R.A. The name of the draughtsman is a guarantee for the superior character of the work.

Dr. BARON will shortly publish, Illustrations of some parts of his Enquiry respecting the Origin of Tubercles and Tumors. The work will be printed in quarto, and contain engravings, several of which will be accurately coloured, showing, in a particular manner, the progress of tubercles in the lungs, the liver, and the serous membranes.

Dr. PROUT intends to publish shortly, an Inquiry into the Nature and Medical Treatment of those Diseases connected with a deranged Action of the Urinary Organs, especially Gravel and Calculus.

The next volume of the Library of New Novels, called the *Circulating Library*, will appear on the 15th of March.

Mr. COTTLE is about to publish an Expostulatory Epistle to Lord Byron.

Memoirs of M. Obelin, Lutheran pas-

tor of Walshback, are preparing, by the Rev. MARK WILKS.

In March will be published, an Address to Parents and Guardians, containing a Review of the Merits of Schools and Academies for Youth of both Sexes within one hundred miles of London, by WILLIAM PLAYFAIR and JAMES WEBB. It will be preceded by a short but very important treatise on Education; and a catalogue of the best publications for the improvement of young minds in moral duties and useful knowledge.

A small volume of Poems is in the press, to be entitled "Sacred Lyrics;" by JAMES EDMESTONE.

The following reprints of original American works will appear early in February:

1. The Sketch Book, by GEOFFREY CRAYON, gent. the first English edition, with alterations and additions, by the Author, in one handsome volume 8vo.

2. Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale; 2 vols. 12mo.

3. A Voyage to South America, performed by order of the Government of the United States, in the frigate Congress; by H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, esq. secretary to the mission; in two volumes, octavo.

An Account of the Introduction of Christianity into this Island, and the Welsh Nonconformist Memorial; with a brief account of the original state of the Sacred Writings; by the late Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDS, LL.D. is preparing.

An Enquiry into certain Errors respecting Insanity, by Dr. BURROWS, will appear this month.

A third edition is in the press, of Dr. MERRIMAN'S Synopsis of the various kinds of difficult Parturition; with additions, and an Appendix of illustrative cases, plates, &c.

In February will be published, Retrospection, a rural poem, by THOMAS WHITBY, author of the Priory of Birkhead.

Sunday-school Sketches of the benign Operation of those Institutions, are printing.

A second volume of CLARK'S Abridgment of Popular Voyages and Travels, forming the Tour of Asia, is in forwardness.

A Collection of Fables for Children, on the most familiar subjects; by M. JAUFFRET, will be published in February.

Recent letters from Sydney, New South Wales, announce the discovery, by Captain Hammond, of a small island which he could not land on, for the breakers, in lat. 36° 37' S. and 127° lon.

There were no traces of any inhabitants on the coast.

#### GERMANY.

M. PEUTSCHE has just published, at Weimar, an historical pamphlet relative to the Potatoe, including the particulars of its introduction into Europe, a description of the plant, with all its varieties, accurate rules for selecting its proper soil and manure, the different modes of cultivating each species, the diseases to which it is liable, and its varying products. It contains also directions for turning it to the best account as an article of domestic œconomy, for the use of men or animals. In the work are a number of coloured plates, representing the plant in all its parts and varieties, with the instruments for pounding, mincing, &c. M. Putsche has derived much of his information from the Society of Agriculture of Paris, which distributes, annually, samples of the different varieties, and labours to propagate them throughout the provinces of France.

M. ROSENMULLER, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Leipsic, published formerly an elementary work for facilitating the study of the Arabic. It has been held in high estimation, and is now succeeded by a very complete Grammar, which unfolds the rules of syntax, with a perspicuity and precision that fully correspond with the wishes of the student.

The Journal General of Music, which appears in weekly numbers at Leipsic, severely criticizes the Royal Academy of Music, or the Grand Opera, as the Parisians in general style it. It denounces the pompous title which the French give it of being the first theatre in Europe. The singing is considered as a sort of scream, wherein too much effort is expended, to render the words distinct. To the orchestra it attributes great mechanical precision, but its strains are inanimate, and without power to charm the ear. All the actors are condemned for making too much noise for a delicate ear; and it impugns Madame Catalani singing concertos for the violin, and allows her unequalled applause in German airs only. We learn, from this Journal, that a Conservatory of Music has been founded in Volhynia, for the purposes of instruction in singing, in composition, and of playing on different instruments, by a society of 500 gentlemen.

The latest census in the kingdom of Bavaria enumerates 2512 Catholic parishes, 1036 Protestant do. and 789,119 families;



families; which indicates a population of four millions of inhabitants and upwards.

GIESKE the mineralogist, after a residence of eight years, draws a sombrous picture of the colony of East Greenland, which he visited and explored to the 62d degree of latitude. He is confident, from the information given him by the natives, that at present that rigorous coast is not inhabited, or even habitable, beyond the 64th degree at farthest; and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to penetrate further.

#### FRANCE.

By a private letter from Paris, we learn, that a very interesting historical and biographical work is ready for the press, on the life and heroic achievements of the celebrated and lamented MARSHAL NEY, Duc d'Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, and once the favourite of Fortune and Victory. The work is preparing from a vast body of materials, by his brother-in-law, M. GAMOT, and will be illustrated by most curious original letters and state papers. This work, and the Memoirs of Napoleon, will leave no want of materials for authentic history.

We are anxious to hear more from France on the subject of the Marquis d'Etourville's Travels in Africa; and of the voyage of the Bourdelais round the world.

A very desirable establishment has recently been formed in Paris, under the very able direction of Mr. W. DUGGETT, a gentleman well known in the Literary circles of London, for teaching the English language to young French ladies. It will be on the plan of English boarding-schools, and will unite every useful and polite accomplishment to that of a language now becoming fashionable in France.

The researches for the discovery of rock-salt, which commenced in July last, at Moyenne, in the department of La Meurthe, is carried on to advantage. After exploring to the depth of 200 feet, and reaching the first layer, which is eleven feet in thickness, the workmen had to perforate a bed of gypsum and argil of 546 feet, when they came to a second stratum of salt eight feet in thickness. It is intended to remove the researches to two other neighbouring points, to ascertain the breadth and magnitude of the whole bed. The two points form a triangle nearly equilateral, each side of which may be about 6 or 700 toises in length. One of these points is in the city of Vic, and the other to the south of it. On this latter point, they have already pierced to the depth

of twenty-five feet of vegetable earth: the orifice of each bore is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, which constantly fills up with fresh water. —The salt of the first bed is extremely white, and transparent as rock crystal; it is likewise very pure, and free from every noxious or terrene substance. The second appears to be intermixed with gypseous or argillaceous substances, but in a very small proportion. This salt is brown, not unlike a clouded flint; both the kinds are very compact, well crystallized, the fractures cubical, and the saline taste superior to that of any salt obtained by evaporation. It contains but very little of muriate of magnesia or of sulphate of calx.

M. LAMOUROUX, Professor of Natural History in the Royal Academy of Caen, is about publishing a work (with 40 plates,) containing some account of the marine polypi that so abound in the calcareous formations of Lower Normandy. One stratum in the vicinity of Caen is almost entirely composed of them. They are in perfect conservation; and, from the singular characters which they exhibit, M. Lamouroux gives figures of the natural size, with some essential parts magnified by the aid of optical glasses. The work will be of use to geologists, by making them acquainted with antediluvian animals of a description not visible or known at present. Some constitute new genera, and others belong to known genera: among these latter are sponges, and other animals of a similar kind. The work will include a figure and description of the fossile crocodile that has been discovered near Caen.

M. FOUACHE, a merchant of Havre, and member of the Council-General of Commerce, has constructed a sugar-mill on a novel and original principle, the cylinders of which are in a triangular form, and placed horizontally. It is intended for a steam-engine on one of the plantations in the island of Martinique.

The proprietors of a public journal published at Boulogne, entitled the Telegraph, have announced their intention to offer a prize to the author of the best heroic poem on the evacuation of Parga; an island given up to the Turks by the English government. The poets of all enlightened nations are invited to the competition. The prize to be a beautiful silver urn, with antique emblems, and bearing this motto, from Virgil:

*'Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linquimus arva,*

*Nos patriam fugimus.'*

The following work is announced for publication

publication early in 1820, *Voyage dans la Grèce*, or a Voyage into Greece, by M. POUQUEVILLE, late consul-general of France at Janina, correspondent of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of France, and member of the Ionian Academy of Corcyra. This work is now in the press, (F. Didot, printer,) and will make four volumes in octavo, with plates, representing inscriptions and medals, and maps, by Dubouche, of the Institute. The two first volumes are finished.

The public have been already apprised of the publication, in the Armenian language, of the *Chronicle of Eusebius*; to which may be added, that Doctor Zohrab, who brought the manuscripts to Constantinople, has been an assistant to M. Majo, in the Latin translation, and in the publication, by augmenting it with a copious preface, with notes, and with the *Chronicle of Dr. Samuel*, an Armenian writer who lived in the thirteenth century.

#### SPAIN.

Since the last revolution, two literary parties have been formed in Spain, one of which zealously defends the character of the ancient Spanish theatre, and the other professes to admire the French dramatic writers and Kotzebue.

#### UNITED STATES.

Mr. JOSEPH DELAPLAINE, of Philadelphia, proprietor of a National Gallery of Portraits, announces his intention of removing his establishment to the city of Washington. This Institution consists

of an extensive Gallery of Portraits, several paintings of different subjects, and a large collection of engravings, embracing the Shakspeare Gallery complete, of two hundred illustrative and historical subjects; and Mr. D. is flattering the vanity of British authors, by asking for copies of their portraits, to hang in his trans-atlantic Temple of Fame.

The French Catholic mission in the state of Kentucky prospers to a degree almost incredible. The bishop, who assumed the direction of it in 1810, in the short space of four years procured the erection of twenty-seven churches, and founded forty-three distinct congregations. He is now raising a cathedral; and the Protestants readily second his wishes. The missionaries are spreading over a territory of five hundred leagues adjacent to the Missouri.

By letters from New Orleans, it appears, that it is intended to build a new town on the opposite bank of the river Mississippi, the name to be Macdonough. The plan of the town is laid out, all the land is already disposed of, and the work of building has commenced. The streets are to be large and airy, with public squares and spacious promenades, a basin, and a canal. This last, after passing through the town in an advantageous manner, will communicate with the river. The new town will become the principal depôt of the trade of the river, as it is a better station for ships, and will be less encumbered with port-duties, &c. than New Orleans.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Oh! come while the pale Moon is waning.*"  
A favourite Song, composed and arranged  
for the Piano-forte; by Joseph John  
Harris. 2s.

**I**N the melodies of this song (for it comprises two different movements) we find much novelty and pathos. The ideas, speaking generally, are appropriate, connected, and elegantly turned. Of the words (from the poetic pen of Miss Eliza Stewart), we can also speak in favourable terms; and it is but justice to say, that the influence of the Muse is equally apparent in the verse and in the music.

The admired Scottish Air "*Auld Lang Syne*," arranged for the Harp and Piano-forte; by J. Craven. 3s.

The present arrangement of this ancient Caledonian melody chiefly consists

of the five variations with which it is succeeded. These are conceived with taste and animation, and afford the juvenile finger an agreeable and improving practice. It is worthy of notice, that the adjustment for the harp is printed separately and distinctly from that for the piano-forte; by which convenient provision, while confusion to the eye is avoided, each performer is prevented from incommoding the other.

"*La Palöma*;" a favourite Spanish Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by G. Kiellmark. 2s. 6d.

This air (a deserving favourite among the lovers of ingenious trifles) is preceded by an introductory movement of considerable animation and vigour; and which, while it consorts with the matter it ushers, claims some commendation on its



its own separate account. The air itself is made the theme of a well-worked movement; and, in the shape it derives from Mr. Kiellmark's management, constitutes an acceptable exercise for young practitioners.

*"What shall I do?" A Song; by William Horsley, Mus. Bac. 2s.*

The *mativo* of this ballad is tender, and characteristically impressive. While the words (selected from the *Poetical Miscellany*) evince Mr. Horsley's lyric taste, the accompaniment (for the harp or piano-forte) manifests his judgment in accommodating and favouring the voice. The general effect of this little production is indeed so truly interesting, that we wish Mr. H. would more frequently oblige the public in the same province of composition.

*The celebrated Hungarian Waltz, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s. 6d.*

Mr. Butler has given to this popular air six variations, and a regular and formal finale. Whether Mr. B.'s aim was to furnish a welcome regale to the auditor, or an attractive practice for the young piano-forte student, he has in a respectable degree attained his object. The flow of his ideas is smooth and sprightly; and the several portions of his subsidiary composition are at once engaging in themselves, and so regulated as to preserve a climax in their volatility, and, by consequence, to gradually lead the finger forward to an improved power of execution.

*The Grand Overture to the Opera "Il Don Giovanni," as performed at the King's Theatre; composed by Mozart. Arranged for two performers on one Piano-forte; by M. P. King, esq. 3s.*

This is one of the best of the various arrangements of Mozart's operatic overtures. Mr. King, aware that in a

task of this kind all that is left to the science and ingenuity of the adapter is, the judicious disposition and commixture of the execution of the two performers, has directed all his strength to those points; and with a degree of success which demonstrates his general taste, as well as his knowledge of the character and powers of the particular instrument for which he writes.

*"Captain Marshall's Election," composed by Andrew Loder, and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.*

Though we do not discover any very striking trait either of strength or beauty in the melody we are now considering, it would be unjust not to acknowledge and applaud the ingenious use Mr. Butler has made of his materials, such as they are. From twenty-four bars, he has not only fabricated four folio pages of attractive music, but produced a consistent if not a uniform whole; and, by blending with his original matter his own appropriate and consentaneous ideas, has realized a rondo, that will scarcely fail to have as many admirers as auditors.

Messrs. CLEMENTI and Co. of London, have invented a most pleasing and useful instrument, called "*the Self-acting Harp*." It works by barrels, like a barrel organ, but the action takes place on strings, in the manner of a piano forte, whose tune it assimilates. It is provided with flutes and a triangle, forming a complete band for dances and other purposes. Instead of requiring to be turned by a handle, the action is mechanically produced, and it only requires to be wound up occasionally. As a decisive improvement on the common barrel-organ, it deserves to be generally known and patronized.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY.

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.*

\* \* *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE month has been unusually rich in the production of illustrations of history. Thus, a book has appeared of those *Historical Memoirs* on which NAPOLEON has beguiled his time during his unjust detention at St. Helena. It was confided to the care of Mr. O'MEARA, the faithful surgeon, whose integrity has credited his country, in times when vir-

tuous conduct and liberal feelings do not always lead to honours and fortune. Such a work is of necessity above criticism; but, if tried by the severest tests, this ninth book, describing the events of 1815, cannot but be considered as one of the ablest specimens of historical composition that has ever been given to the world. The style is as terse and energetic

getic as Tacitus, while, in its authority and design, it vies with the Commentaries of Cæsar. Two editions have appeared in French and English, the latter by Mr. O'Meara. The publication of the other books may be expected to follow, and, as England is perhaps the only country in Europe where the press, protected by honest juries, and the subject, by the laws from personal outrage, would enable a public-spirited bookseller to print these works entire and without any abridgment or mutilation; so the whole may be expected to appear in London, in a manner which will entitle them to public confidence. There are no facts or sentiments which a man of Napoleon's high character ought not to be able to communicate to the world; while, at the same time, England, with all its faults on this particular subject, is, (America excepted,) the only country where the forms and the spirit of the laws permit their unshackled publication.

Another work, treating of the events of the same year, 1815, has appeared, in two volumes, by M. FLEURY, secretary to Napoleon, who did not follow the fortunes of his master; in which he is said to have been assisted by the Duc DE ROVIGO. The work exhibits the private life of the Emperor, with many traits of personal character highly interesting. It has also appeared in French and English.

The other publication of an historical character which claims our notice, is *the Life of the Protector Cromwell*, by a descendant, OLIVER CROMWELL, esq. of Cheshunt. The work consists for the most part of a refutation, generally complete and satisfactory, of the libels published by the toad-eaters and sycophants who surrounded the court of the Stuarts. In performing this task, Mr. C. has had occasion to refer to many original documents, and has, in consequence, thrown new light on many events of those times. His private life of the Protector and family is peculiarly interesting, and has afforded us some rich materials for our Supplementary Number, published this day. In the entire work, as well in its projection as its execution and publication, Mr. C. has great merit. Of the important and beneficial influence which his ancestor exercised in political affairs, with the high ground which he assumed in all foreign relations during his Protectorship, to the glory and prosperity of his own country, we are fully sensible: but it would require even more argument than can be contained in a pon-

derous quarto, and more authority than can be adduced from a partial survey of historical facts, to persuade the world that this destroyer and the usurper of regal authority was actuated by any other feelings but those of self-aggrandisement, and the most cold-blooded and calculating ambition. We in vain endeavour, after concluding the most elaborate reasoning and enquiries into his conduct and character, to rise from the perusal of his defence with the persuasion of his being an upright, sincere, and truly patriotic Christian. He had in fact too subtle a judgment, too intimate an acquaintance with, and even contempt for, human nature, to be the simple, religious, and smooth-fashioned being he appeared. His own observation, that he was only a poor instrument in the hands of the Lord, though hypocritical enough, was perhaps more true than many he uttered, as he appears to have been one of those rare characters who, in aiming at mischievous objects, by some fortunate coincidence of circumstances, are surprised to find they have only achieved something great and useful. The design, however, of the work is highly laudable, and the execution of it honourable to the talents of the author: though not without faults both of composition and matter, there is much, both useful and interesting, to be gleaned from it.

The proposed Series of *Novelties for Novel Readers*, has commenced with a Scottish story called GLENFELL, by a writer of eminence and evident skill; and by a translation of Madame Genlis' PETRARCH and LAURA, executed in a manner which is calculated to raise the character of translations from the degradation into which they were fast falling. It has in truth, in point of style, all the charms of an original work.

A very eloquent work, most ably translated by Mr. Black, has appeared on Germany and the Revolution, by Professor GOERRES, late editor of the Rhenish Mercury, a paper which has been accredited among the friends of liberal opinions all over Europe. This work embodies the same sentiments; and, if a tythe of the generous spirit of Goerres is felt by half the German people, the confederates against the French Revolution in 1791 and 2, may yet live to repent their wicked meddling. The conferences at Carlsbad, and the resolutions of the Diet of Frankfort, combined with the suspicious character of the Holy Alliance, and the military attitude of Alexander,



ander, seem to have aroused all the latent principles of German patriotism; and the fermentation is not likely to be allayed, without changes beneficial to liberty and the human race.

*Spence's Anecdotes*, which were so freely used by Dr. Johnson in his *Lives of the Poets*, and consulted by Malone and others, have at length appeared, in two several editions. One professes to give them entire, and is published by Mr. S. W. SINGER; and the other consists of the arranged abstract of them prepared by Mr. Malone. They promised much, and we opened them with anxiety; but it appeared that Dr. Johnson had made so good a use of them, as to leave little of interest for those who followed him. Nevertheless, the entire collection is most curious; and either edition, but particularly that of Mr. Singer, merits a place in every library, public and private. It may not be improper to add, that Mr. Spence flourished through the age of Pope, with whom he was intimate, and that these anecdotes consist of his memoranda, written partly with a view to his publication of a life of that distinguished poet, and that they have since been locked up in the Newcastle family.

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR, an artist who has proved his powers by his performances, has commenced a work, in parts, two of which have appeared, on *the History of the University of Dublin*. It is printed in imperial quarto, to match the splendid *Histories of the English Universities*; and the plates, which introduce us to new scenes of architectural grandeur, are coloured as *fac-similes* of the interesting places they represent. Few persons, till they see this work, will have entertained correct notions of the magnitude and completeness of the academical establishments of the Irish metropolis.

Mr. ACCUM, who has so successfully extended the researches of science to the concerns of life, has added new claims to the gratitude of the public, by a volume on *the Adulterations of Food, and on the Fraudulent Sophistications of Bread, Beer, Wine, &c. &c.* with methods of detecting them. No enquiry could be more useful; and they have been conducted by Mr. Accum with great sagacity. We now only want laws for the commensurate punishment of the sordid and unprincipled delinquents.

Miss BENDER, the accomplished writer of the *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, as well as of several pleasing novels, has recently published *Memoirs*

of Mr. John Tobin, author of the *Honey Moon*, with a selection from his unpublished writings. From a perusal of the life of this interesting individual, we feel no reason to alter the favourable opinion entertained of the talents of this lady in biographical composition. While we warmly admire the feeling and judgment displayed in describing the character of this ill-fated genius, we are happy to agree with Miss B. in the enlightened view she takes of the causes of the late degraded state of the British drama, the prostitution of good taste, the neglect of real worth, and the loss of the true principles of scenic representation.

The champion novelist of the day has again exhibited himself on a new arena, — in *Ivanhoe, or the Jew of York*, — equipped in the trappings of the feudal times, and in the chivalric character of an accomplished young Saxon of the woods. Though not perfectly historical in giving such a pompous picture of chivalric society at so early a period, (as it rather resembles Francis I. than Richard,) yet, as it serves to represent characters of untamed life, judiciously mingled with those of “high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy,” the union of two different periods of society may be admissible in a romance. With this, and the single exception of the want of a real story, we do not recollect perusing any work of Walter Scott’s that has afforded us more pleasure than the present. The exquisite description, and dramatic power of character, are sufficient to redeem greater faults than are perceptible in the novels of this original author.

*A Warning Letter, and a Second Warning Letter*, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, intended principally as a call upon the middle ranks at this important crisis, we think, would have been more aptly denominated a call upon the Prince to dismiss his ministers, in order to make room for the Opposition, and the Rev. Lionel Thomas Berquer, to a place in power. In pursuit of this desirable object, he has not failed to blacken the character of the people, accusing them of the most incendiary designs, and determined resolutions to overturn the constitution; though we are happy to observe his misrepresentations have not been listened to by the princely ear to which they were addressed. We think the people would have had little reason to congratulate themselves upon the accession of those men to power who scruple not, even through the organ

of the Church, to charge them with the foulest of crimes—that of treason, while, in solemn truth, it is nothing but the complaint of suffering nature, overstrained and tortured by the racks of taxation, oppression,—not to say absolute starvation. We think it well, that such abuse of the people as Mr. B.'s should meet with the contempt it deserves, and that a loving prince of his people should disregard the "false witness" which he hath borne against the integrity and character of the British nation.

M. SANTAGNELLO, the author of some useful elementary works on the Italian language, has published a *Dictionary of the Peculiarities of that Tongue*. This work will be found very useful to the student of Italian literature, as the authorities which the compiler introduces, are selected from the most approved Italian authors. An accurate knowledge of the idioms of a language is absolutely necessary, to enable the reader to perceive the full beauties of the author he is studying; and we think M. Santagnello's work is well calculated to afford such knowledge. In writing Italian exercises also, the student will find much assistance in this volume, which, in fact, contains the syntax of the language, distributed alphabetically.

Mr. HONE, who has struck out an entirely new line of political satire, between the caricatures of Hogarth and the rhymes of Butler, has published a match-book to his House that Jack Built, in the *Man in the Moon*. It is impossible to describe either; and there is little occasion, where the sale is by tens of thousands.

Under the title of a *Sketch of the Economy of Man*, (which we think about as singular, as if an artist were to give us a sketch of the world,) an anonymous author has presented us with a clever though somewhat incomplete analysis of the powers of the human frame. The very attempt, in physics, to comprise much information and numerous facts in a limited scope, has always the effect of involving the subject in a greater degree of obscurity and want of connexion, than what are indeed but too inherent in the nature of the study itself. The sketches are arranged under different heads, proceeding from an explanation of the general powers of the body, to the sensations, the intellectual and muscular motions, and the further expression of these, through the organs of sound and sight, and by the means of external signs. This is followed by a physical description of the phenomena

of sleep, and the causes which produce the various stages of it, from somnolence to the soundest slumber, which is ingeniously accounted for, from the state of the nervous system, which, in a certain state of irritability, is known to banish it altogether. In the concluding remarks, the system of mutual pathology is strongly maintained, as affecting the general powers of man, in opposition to the idea of any local disease not interfering with the animal economy. Although the work possesses nothing new, it is curious, and deserving notice, from the manner in which it is arranged.

*An Account of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope*, with a view to the information of Emigrants, and an appendix, containing the offers of government to persons disposed to settle there, appears to contain a more fair and impartial representation of the advantages and disadvantages to be met with by settlers, than any publication we have yet seen on the subject. Without pretending to recommend emigration, upon the ground of a certain superiority of condition to be acquired by the measure, this judicious little work is confined to an historical survey of the country, the people, climate, and productions, of the Cape, including much information from the works of the celebrated travellers Barrow and Vaillant. As the responsibility of giving counsel would be great, after a fair estimate, it very properly leaves the question to be decided according to the feelings of individuals.

JOHN DOBLE BURRIDGE, esq. attorney-at-law, has lately published an *Essay on the British Constitution, connected with the Laws relating to Landed Property and the personal Liberty of the Subject, &c.* from the time of the Romans to the present period, a small work; which, we are happy to say, contains much liberality of sentiment, united to sound learning and extensive legal knowledge. In the course of his subject, he has offered several spirited remarks, touching the nature of elections, the close-borough system, and right of petition, all in the true spirit of an Englishman; and has, lastly, subjoined a letter to a member of Parliament on the subject of a general inclosure, which would be consulting the interests of humanity better than a thousand coercive Acts of Parliament.

#### AGRICULTURE.

*Practical Hints on Domestic Rural Economy*, relating particularly to the utility, formation, and management of kitchen and fruit gardens and orchards, with a plate; by Wm. Speechly. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The



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The Cathedral Antiquities of England, or an Historical, Architectural, and Graphical Illustration of the English Cathedral Churches; by John Britton. 12s. per No. med. 4to. and 1l. imperial 4to.

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## GEOGRAPHY.

The Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, Vols. I. II. and III. 18s. each.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 336.

## HISTORY.

Le Neuvieme Livre des Memoires Historiques de Napoleon; ecrit par Lui-meme. 8vo. 12s.

A Chronological Chart, shewing in one view the cotemporary sovereigns of Europe, from the Norman Conquest of England to the present time, on a sheet of Atlas drawing-paper, 5s. plain, and 7s. coloured.

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## MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

**I**N the whole range of either theoretical or practical medicine, we meet with no question of more momentous import, than that which applies itself to the precise state of the brain, in respect of its remedial demands. There are at least three distinct conditions of that organ which are apt most mischievously to be confounded, or considered as one and the same. The first, in which blood is in so inordinate a quantity or so irregularly distributed, that to let blood, or let die, are the only alternatives before us. In the second instance, the abstract circumstances of the circulation may be nearly the same as in the first; but this derangement in the vascular impetus has such dependence upon a prior condition of the sensorial or nervous power, that the lancet must be unsheathed with much more hesitation, or at least used with far greater reserve. The last supposed case, is that in which the derangement of animal and intellectual functions, so far from being dependant upon vascular repletion, arises from, or, at the very least, is connected with a precisely opposite state; and this last condition is not only often mistaken for the first, but it may be, and actually has been, induced by measures applicable to a certain extent in the first; but which are thus worse than inapplicable, when carried beyond the proper point.

The Writer was sometime since called to an individual, whom he found lying in a condition of apoplectic stupor: blood was drawn from the arm, cupping-glasses applied to the neck, and consciousness was restored with more than anticipated speed. As blood-letting had been so decidedly useful, it was judged expedient to carry it to a still greater length; that was done, and high delirium was as demonstrably induced by this last operation, as benefit had been occasioned by the first and

second; and many instances of a like nature, but of different characters, in respect of degree, are constantly falling under the Reporter's observation. It is not many days ago, that he was summoned to attend a man, who had been treated by very large depletions for inflammation of the brain; such depletions had been most probably called for by the urgency of the prior symptoms: but, although the patient was still delirious, it was now evidently delirium, not of the first, but of the third, species above recognized. In place of further venesections, the Reporter ventured (he believes contrary to the feelings of his fellow-prescriber), to suggest cordials and stimulants, under the use of which the patient soon recovered.

The friends of a poor man in Saffron-hill applied for advice about a week since. The description given of his state was in the highest degree alarming: he was so ungovernably delirious, that it required the force of strong men to restrain him from running into the street. The Reporter found him to be an old Dispensary patient, who had, some months before, been under treatment for a violent attack of Painter's colic; and the altogether of the case presented an example of the second order of encephalic affection. Brisk cathartics (composed principally of elaterium) were immediately had recourse to, together with a blister to the neck; and the amendment on the subsequent day was so decided, that the Writer was much rejoiced he had ventured upon the treatment of the case without the abstraction of blood. In like manner, more than one or two instances have, within the past month, occurred of hydrocephalic irritation, which have satisfactorily yielded to the same plan,—a plan which might often, in this last disorder, supersede with advantage copious venesection.

That the Reporter is not an enemy to blood-letting, moderately conceived and discriminately used, even with determined energy, is sufficiently evident, from admissions in the first part of the present paper; but he hesitates not to say, that he is an avowed enemy to that creed, which cannot conceive disordered function to proceed from any other source than vascular fulness or excitement; or which contents itself with recognizing the condition of the blood-vessels as that only about which the practitioner need trouble himself in instituting remedial processes.

It is especially in this inclement season that the sensorial energy, in aged persons more particularly, is subject to those impediments and interruptions, which often simulate apoplexy, without being really that disorder; and in which, even when the true apoplectic state has been induced, the treatment requires to be conducted under the recollection, that there are such things in the human frame as nerves, as well as blood-vessels.

Thavies' Inn;

Jan. 20, 1820.

D. UWINS, M.D.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**A** PLAN is in agitation in Paris to erect a machine acting by hydraulic vapour, that shall raise water, fifteen pints a minute, from any pit or reservoir, to the height of sixty feet; individuals to be enabled to do this on their own premises. The charge of fuel hardly a penny an hour, if pit-coal is used; this, for a machine of four inches, and one of twenty, will not consume more than two sous an hour, so that the fuel, in point of quantity, will bear no proportion to that of the water raised. When once established, the machine may be kept in action twelve or twenty-four hours every day, with no other risque of being impaired than the wear and tear of the brass or copper pipes. It may last, therefore, upwards of a century. Fifteen pints of water are assumed as a basis, but the same process will raise unlimited quantities of water in the same space of time. On certain specified conditions, water may be drawn at any depth, and raised to any height: expense of construction 600 francs. The water may be raised to the different stories of a house, for the use either of kitchens or of bathing rooms, or for reservoirs in cases of fire. As the machine is very light, and of a very small compass, a single man may carry it about, and fix it to a dormant or stationary pipe, to be placed in the pit, and set it in motion.

Dr. OIBERS denies that any connexion between the changes of the moon and of the weather is ever observable in the north of Germany; and he asserts that, in the course of an extensive medical practice, continued for a number of years, with his attention constantly directed to the lunar periods, he has never been able to discover the slightest connexion between those periods and the increase or decrease of diseases, or their symptoms. The moon's government of the mind and weather, by sympathy, is like its supposed government of the tides by the *hocus pocus* of attraction.

M. THENARD, in his further researches

on oxygenated water and its properties, has ascertained that the remarkable effects produced, when it is placed in contact with platinum, gold, silver, &c. are occasioned also by the contact of several animal substances, and that all the oxygen is disengaged without any immediate action on the substance, at least, when the oxygenated water is diluted. Pure oxygenated water was diluted until it contained only eight times its volume of oxygen, and twenty-two measures of it introduced into a tube filled up with mercury. A small quantity of perfectly clear and white fibrine, recently obtained from blood, was introduced, and immediately the oxygen began to separate. In six minutes the water was perfectly de-oxygenated, and gave no effervescence with oxide of silver. The gas then measured 176 parts; it contained neither carbonic acid nor nitrogen, but was pure oxygen. The same fibrine, placed many times in contact with fresh oxygenated water, still acted in the same way. Urea, albumen, fluid or solid, and gelatine, did not separate oxygen from water much oxygenated; but a portion of the lungs cut in thin pieces and well washed, or of the kidney, or the spleen, disengaged the oxygen as readily as the fibrine. The skin and the substance of veins also possess this property, but in an inferior degree.

Mr. Fox, of Falmouth, has found, that a very extraordinary degree of heat is developed by fusing together platinum and tin in the following manner. If a small piece of tin-foil is wrapped in a piece of platinum-foil of the same size, and exposed upon charcoal to the action of the blow-pipe, the union of the two metals is indicated by a rapid whirling, and by an extreme brilliancy in the light which is emitted. If the globule thus melted is allowed to drop into a basin of water, it remains for some time red-hot at the bottom; and, such is the intensity of the heat, that it melts and carries off the glaze of the basin from the part on which it happens to fall.

MONTHLY



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT

## PRICES OF MERCHANDISE. Dec. 24.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 10 0	to	4 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 15 0	—	5 18 0
—, fine	6 16 0	—	8 0 0
—, Mocha	6 10 0	—	6 15 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 0	—	0 1 2
—, Demerara	0 1 2	—	0 1 5
Currents	5 2 0	—	5 4 0
Figs, Turkey	1 10 0	—	2 0 0
Flax, Riga	71 0 0	—	0 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 10 0	—	48 1 0
Hops, new, Pockets	3 16 0	—	4 15 0
—, Sussex, do.	3 10 0	—	4 0 0
Iron, British, Bars	12 10 0	—	13 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	—	9 0 0
Oil, Lucca	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
—, Galipoli	74 0 0	—	76 0 0
Rags	2 2 0	—	2 3 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 13 0	—	5 0 0
Rice, Patna kind	0 11 0	—	0 13 0
—, East India	0 11 0	—	0 13 0
Silk, China, raw	1 5 0	—	1 8 11
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 0	—	1 0 5
Spices, Cinnamon	0 9 2	—	0 9 4
—, Cloves	0 3 6	—	0 0 0
—, Nutmegs	0 4 9	—	0 4 10
—, Pepper, black	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, —, white	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	0 0 10
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 3	—	0 5 8
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 9	—	0 3 0
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 10	—	0 4 0
Sugar, brown	2 18 0	—	3 1 0
—, Jamaica, fine	3 15 0	—	4 0 0
—, East India, brown	1 1 0	—	1 6 0
—, lump, fine	4 14 0	—	5 6 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 1 0	—	0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	2 14 0	—	2 15 0
Tea, Bohea	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 1 10
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	—	0 5 10
Wine, Madeira, old	62 0 0	—	95 0 0
—, Port, old	45 0 0	—	55 0 0
—, Sherry	20 0 0	—	60 0 0

Jan. 21.

£3 10 0	to	4 5 0	per cwt.
4 0 0	—	5 8 0	ditto.
7 1 0	—	8 0 0	ditto.
6 15 0	—	7 5 0	per cwt.
0 0 8	—	0 1 2	per lb.
0 1 2	—	0 1 5	ditto.
5 2 0	—	5 4 0	per cwt.
1 8 0	—	1 10 0	ditto.
66 0 0	—	68 0 0	per ton.
47 10 0	—	48 0 0	ditto.
3 15 0	—	4 15 0	per cwt.
3 5 0	—	3 16 0	ditto.
12 10 0	—	13 0 0	per ton.
8 10 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
0 10 0	—	0 11 0	per gall.
74 0 0	—	76 0 0	per ton.
2 2 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
4 13 0	—	5 0 0	ditto.
0 11 0	—	0 13 0	ditto.
0 9 0	—	0 10 0	ditto.
1 5 0	—	1 8 11	per lb.
1 0 0	—	1 0 5	ditto.
0 9 2	—	0 9 4	per lb.
0 3 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
0 4 9	—	4 10 0	ditto.
0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 0 9	ditto.
0 5 2	—	0 5 9	per gall.
0 2 6	—	0 3 2	ditto.
0 0 0	—	0 4 0	ditto.
2 17 0	—	3 0 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	—	4 0 0	per cwt.
1 2 0	—	1 6 0	ditto.
4 17 0	—	5 6 0	ditto.
3 2 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
2 13 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 2 0	per lb.
0 5 10	—	0 6 0	ditto.
62 0 0	—	95 0 0	per pipe.
45 0 0	—	55 0 0	ditto.
20 0 0	—	60 0 0	per butt

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 60s.—Madeira, 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

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At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 215l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, div. 535l.—Coventry, 999l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—East India Dock, 165l. per share.—West India, 174l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 40l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.

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Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Dec. 1819 and the 20th of Jan. 1820: extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 125.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ADDIS T Powick, Worcestershire, plumber. [Cardale and co. London]  
 Ayes W Watton, Norfolk, grocer. [Smith and co, L,  
 Belham T Stratford, merchant. [Williams, L.  
 Bailey J Frome, Seiwod clothier. [Edis, L.  
 Bulpin T Bridgewater, hop merchant, [Pain, L,

Budden T Rochester, grocer. [Hayward, London,  
 Booth G Liverpool, woollen draper. [Batty, L.  
 Bryan R Llangunclo, Radnorshire, farmer. [Mere-  
 dith, London  
 Beck J Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. [Atkinson and  
 co. London  
 Body E Stoke Damerell, Devonshire, merchant. [Bow-  
 den, London  
 Bewley B Manchester, slater. [Milne and co, L,  
 Bone J Truro, woollen draper. [Cardale and co, L.

Baker

- Baker T York, linen draper. [Jeyes, London  
 Browne W E Stock Exchange, stock broker. [Younger  
 Butler J P Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer. [Smith, L.  
 Bartlett T E Banbury, mercer. [Meyrick and co, L.  
 Board J Highbridge, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. [Pear-  
 son, London  
 Bradfield W North Elhams, Norfolk, baker. [Dixon  
 and co, London  
 Bais M Ashbourne, Derbyshire, maltster. (Sweet and co.  
 Bracewell J Bramley, Yorkshire, inn keeper. (Battye, L.  
 Cobham W Jun and T Jones, Ware, bankers. [Bond  
 Cheshire T Aylebury, grocer. [Gregory, L.  
 Cook J Whitechapel road, grocer. [Wright  
 Clough J Leeds, cloth manufacturer. [Tottie and co.  
 Cooper J Chesterfield, tallow chandler. [Hall and  
 co, London  
 Crump T and T Hill, jun, Kidderminster, carpet manu-  
 facturer. [Bigs, L.  
 Chapman W Bishopgate Street Without, haberdasher.  
 [Farren  
 Denman S South Potheriton, Somersetshire, miller. (Pyne  
 and son, London  
 Dawson T Manchester, victualler. (Hurd and co, L.  
 Darby E H Fenchurch Street, tailor. (Slade and co, L.  
 Dick A and J Morrison, St. Catherine square, ale mer-  
 chants. [Hutchison  
 Dodd S Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Bell and co, L.  
 Delamare P H Romford, auctioneer. (Clare and co, L.  
 Ellison R Liverpool, chemist. (Norris, London  
 Frost A and J R Macclesfield, grocers. (Hurd and co, L.  
 Friend T E H and W J Sunderland, traders. (Blakis-  
 ton, London  
 Feris G Laurence Pountney hill, merchant. (Tomlinson  
 and co.  
 Foster J Liverpool, money scrivener. (Lowndes, L.  
 Forster E and A Wylam, Newcastle upon Tyne, mer-  
 chants. (Hartley, L.  
 Forster M Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Hartley, L.  
 Farrer R Broad Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Hurd  
 and co.  
 Fearnall J White Cottage, New Cross, Deptford, merchant.  
 (Woodward and co, London  
 Gates J Grimstone, Norfolk, farmer. (Wright, L.  
 Green B Leeds, stone mason. [Jeyes, L.  
 Green J Brauncwell, Lincolnshire, merchant. (Hum-  
 phreys, L.  
 Grafton J Stroud, Gloucestershire, shoe maker. (Price  
 and co, London  
 Garfield T Stockport, cotton spinner. (Lowe and co, L.  
 Glover J Liverpool, shoe maker. (Clarke and co, L.  
 Gerrard D Old Cavendish Street, St. Mary le bone. (Nowell  
 Hooper R Bristol, merchant. (Poo'e and co, L.  
 Hunt T F Stable yard, St. Martin's, builder. (Rich-  
 ardson  
 Heath W Lower Street, Islington, butcher. (Oldershaw  
 Horton C Birmingham, wire worker. (Clarke and co, L.  
 Hurry E Freeman's court, Cornhill, merchant. (Pearse  
 and co.  
 Harrop J Gateshead, Durham, grocer. (Hartley, L.  
 Jones J Worcester, linen draper. (Palmer, L.  
 Johnson R Appleton, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, plumber.  
 (Hicks, London  
 Johnson W Birmingham, tarpaulin maker. (Smith, L.  
 Jacobs L Nailau Street, Middlesex Hospital, glass dealer.  
 (Norton  
 Krauss J ten Manchester, merchant. (Hall and co, L.  
 King T Rainwick, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Thomp-  
 son, London  
 Lakeman D H Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor, L.  
 Lant D Blackman Street, Newington, merchant. (Williams  
 Lacey S Liverpool, brazier. (Wheeler  
 Lively J Farnworth and Prestole mills, Lancashire, paper  
 maker. (Meadowcroft, L.  
 Myers R and J Holmes, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen  
 drapers. (Hartley, London  
 Malcom R Ashbourne, Derbyshire, tea dealer. (Chester, L.  
 Moore W Houghton, Cumberland, butter merchant.  
 (Birkett, London  
 Mottley T Portsea, dealer. (Dyne and son, L.  
 Milligan A Wolverhampton, tea dealer. (Chester, L.  
 Maddock E R Quin and J Uniaike, Liverpool, merchants.  
 (Lowe and co, London  
 Morris T Bristol, linen draper. (Pearson, L.  
 Morris C Cateaton Street, warehouseman. (Partington  
 Morgan E Knighton, Radnorshire, woodshopier. (Lough, L.  
 Nixon W Rugeley, Staffordshire, farmer. (Stocker and  
 co, London  
 Needrip T Cateaton Street, warehouseman. (Walker  
 and co.  
 Nightingale J Howden, Yorkshire, corn factor. (Lowndes  
 and co, London  
 Peel J Tower Street, sack manufacturer. (Gillibrand  
 Pickering J late of Woburn place, wine merchant.  
 (Noy and co.  
 Pinnington D Cheltenham, horse dealer. (Williams, L.  
 Parter R Manchester, innkeeper. (Milne and co, L.  
 Phillips M Great Prescott Street, merchant. (Poole  
 Payne L Nottingham, money scrivener. (Long and co, L.  
 Powies J D Freeman's court, Cornhill, merchant.  
 [Pearse and co.  
 Peck J Blackheath hill, carpenter. (Sandford, Deptford  
 Payne G Newgate Street, hatter. (Oldham  
 Phillips R Ashburnham, farmer. (Ellis, L.  
 Quiros J M de, Size lane, merchant. (Chester  
 Roberts W Chowbent, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Wheeler,  
 London  
 Roberts C Benagar, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Williams, L.  
 Reed C Plymouth, merchant. (Follett, L.  
 Robinson W and T Chelsea, linen drapers. (Willis  
 and co, London  
 Ray J and J R Chire Suffolk, bankers. (Stevens, L.  
 Read C R Brabant court, merchant. (Sweet and co.  
 Story F Hunworth, Norfolk, miller. (Bridges, L.  
 Smith T Leeds, worsted spinner. (Jeyes, L.  
 Sidney R Newman Street, picture dealer. (Cook  
 Scott A John Street, Commercial road, dealer. (Creery  
 Sorrell R B Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, printer.  
 (Noy and co.  
 Sendall J Fulham fields, horse dealer. (M'Duff, L.  
 Sharrock, P T Preston music seller. (Blakelock, L.  
 Shodbridge W Marden, Kent, farmer. (Carter, L.  
 Sinclair J Brighton, bookbinder. (Gregson and co, L.  
 Swayne J Bristol, dealer. (Hurd and co, L.  
 Simpson C Stretford, Lancashire, nurseryman. (Hurd  
 and co, London  
 Sellers H Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Hurd  
 and co, London  
 Smith T D St. George, Rotherhithe, cork manufacturer.  
 [Edmunds  
 Scott J Fore Street, corn dealer. [Walls  
 Thackara J Rotherham, millwright. [Capes, L.  
 Taylor M Long lane, cotton dealer. [Hayward  
 Thompson C Halifax, watch glass cutter. [Sabine  
 and co, London  
 Townsend W Sheffield, builder [Capes, L.  
 Taylor J Hedon, Yorkshire, mariner. [Hindman  
 Trustrum J Great Guildford Street, Surrey, carpenter.  
 [Harmer  
 Twiddy G Broad Street hill, oilman. [Jones  
 Thompson H and T Moses, Paradise row, Rotherhithe,  
 wine merchants. [Hutchison, London  
 Wales J Wemack, Norfolk, linen draper. [Reardon  
 and co, London  
 Wood J Walsall, factor. [Turner and co, L.  
 Whitfield W P Commercial road, wine merchant. [Ja-  
 comb and co  
 Wheeler H Sen. Blandford Forum, butcher. [Wilkin  
 and co, London  
 Wynn W Dean Street, Soho, watch maker. [Palmer  
 and co.  
 Watters S East lane, Bermondsey, anchorsmith. [Hutch-  
 inson  
 Whitley J Dubb, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. [Faw  
 and co  
 Worrall W Liverpool, merchant. [Blackstock and co.  
 Young J Layhall Street, milkman. [Hall and co,

## DIVIDENDS.

- Adams S Walfall  
 Auld G Cardalton  
 Auld J Palace wharf, Lambeth  
 Brand E Manchester  
 Bayliffe G Wakefield  
 Berkenhaw G Howden, Yorkshire  
 Black C Southwark  
 Buckland T Langley, Bucks  
 Blackburn W and F C Rouleau, City  
 road  
 Brown J Springfield, Chelmsford  
 Blackburn P Plymouth  
 Bernard S Southwa k  
 Barnes J St Briavels  
 Buchanan Smith and Athley, Liver-  
 pool  
 Balfour J Basinghall Street  
 Bird H M and B Savage, Jeffery's  
 Square  
 Brown S and T H Scott, St Mary hill  
 Beattie G Salford  
 Mesford E Brookes's mews, Hanover  
 Square  
 Corran A P and J Brown, Liverpool  
 Cordingley J and F Brown, Lawrence  
 Lane  
 Chapman D Faverham  
 Chetney H High Holborn  
 Cote J Plymouth  
 Carr W Leek  
 Cameron J Manchester  
 Cottreux J Mining lane  
 Corney J and R East India Chambers  
 Calverley R Kesworth, Leicestershire  
 Dawson J New Windsor  
 Day R Doncaster  
 Daniels W Bishop's Stortford  
 Durrant J East Dereham, Norfolk  
 Danton and Walmley, Liverpool  
 Devey W F and J Coal Exchange  
 Devey W and E Christchurch, Surrey  
 Evans G High Street, Southwark  
 Fair C Liverpool  
 Giffin W Villier's Street, Strand  
 Greenway J Plymouth Dock  
 Goodwin W Cambridge  
 Gregory J D Crown Street, Finsbury  
 Square  
 Gibbin R Jun. Bishopwearmouth  
 Good W Broad pole, Hamminster  
 Gilbert H and W Saunders, Bridham,  
 Devonshire  
 Harmerton C Wansford, Northamp-  
 shire  
 Hilditch T Shrewsbury  
 Hall E Holbrook, Derbyshire  
 Howe J Plymouth dock  
 Huxham G Blackhall, Devon  
 Hockley D and W S Hall, Brook Street,  
 Holborn  
 Halmshaw J and J Swallow, Beck,  
 Maudwike, Yorkshire  
 Hilbers H G St Mary Axe  
 Hughes T Ludgate Street  
 Irwin R Stapleton, Cumberland  
 Jeffery J Tonbridge  
 Jones J and J Leominster  
 Kerret H Thavies inn  
 Langdon R Sen. Manchester  
 Lockwood J Stroud, Kent  
 Lukyn W St. Paul's Church yard  
 Lamb W and T late of Leeds  
 Lamb J Great James Street, Bedford  
 row  
 Lever J Ashby de la Zouch  
 Munt J and T Adams, Leadenhall  
 Street  
 Millar R Taunton  
 Malinton J Birdfedge, Yorkshire  
 Nutt T Manchester  
 Nackbar J Jun. New Brentford  
 Neate W Sweeting's alley  
 O'Neil E Liverpool  
 Pim T B Ezweek, Devon  
 Phillips T Broad Street hill  
 Peech W Chesterfield  
 Peel J Harding and Willock, Tame  
 worth  
 Rumford R W Bartholomew lane  
 Radcliffe J Swanton  
 Richards J Durham  
 Richardson W J Nicholas lane  
 Reddall W Liverpool



Roose J Liverpool  
 Roos E J Camomile street  
 Sutton R Hampton Wick  
 Sandford J Shrewsbury  
 Sheppard J Gainsborough, and R  
 Sheppard, Bolton  
 Singer E Corfley, Wilts  
 Spence J Providence row, Hackney  
 Sundius C Devonshire square

Summer T Preston, Lancashire  
 Stokes J Liverpool  
 Tootal J E Minorities  
 Tatton R R Newington  
 Tomlinson W Nottingham  
 Taylor J East Smithfield  
 Webb J Manchester  
 Warren C Crescent, Minorities  
 White W Chalford, Gloucestershire

Woods W Houghton Areet, Clare  
 market  
 Whittingham J Liverpool  
 Walters T and W Perkins, Ports-  
 mouth  
 Winstanley T and W C Crole, Liver-  
 pool  
 Wild J Rochdale

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of Dec. 1819.*

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean
Barometer ..	29.97	3	S.W.	29.08	23	W.	0.61	4&17	0.89	29.52
Thermometer	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	20	W.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	11	N.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	23	39°	36.80
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	8	E.	0	3, 11, 17 & 30	S.W. & W.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	9, 20, & 26	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	6.85

Prevailing winds,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 9; snow, 4.

Clouds.

Cirrus. 5      Cirro-stratus. 16      Cirro-cumulus. 5      Cumulus. 6      Cumulo-stratus. 0      Nimbus. 0

**T**HE first four days were mild, with the wind at S.W.; on the 5th it shifted to the N.E. and blew fresh from this quarter, attended with a gradual diminution of temperature till the 8th; throughout this day it blew a gale from the east, and extremely cold, accompanied with a very sharp frost; and so great was the evaporation caused by the wind, that the ground, by the evening, had become quite bleached. In the evening of the 9th, much fine snow fell. The frost lasted till the 16th; but, after the 11th, the wind being chiefly westerly, a slight thaw generally occurred during the day. On the 17th the temperature increased rapidly, the thermometer, which at eight A.M. stood at 39°, by 11 P.M. had risen to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; and, except, on the 21st, did not descend below this point till the 23d. During this interval of six days, the weather was cloudy, and much rain fell: and, owing to the very moist state of the atmosphere, the temperature felt rather oppressive. On the 23d, between noon, and 5 P.M. the thermometer fell from 51° to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; and, in the course of the night, to

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The frost set in again on the 25th, and continued very sharp, with fine weather, to the end of the month. In the night of the 29th, the thermometer fell to 22° and in that of the 31st to 19°.

A very large faint halo appeared round the moon in the evening of the 27th; and on the following day it snowed from 2 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  P.M. A few thick fogs occurred now and then; but, generally speaking, they have been but trifling this month. The following were fine bright days, namely, the 1st, 3d, 8th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

The barometer for the most part was very steady, but the maximum is rather low, and the range very small, to what they usually are at this season of the year; the latter has been decreasing ever since August.

The subjoined Table contains the mean temperatures of the last six months, from July to December, together with the mean of the whole six months, and the annual mean for the last five years respectively.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	813.	1819.
July ....	63° 00	59° 75	63° 73	68° 81	64° 67
August ....	63° 46	58° 87	59° 92	63° 84	66° 30
September ..	60° 62	56° 10	58° 76	58° 68	59° 64
October ....	53° 13	51° 88	45° 82	54° 35	50° 58
November ..	41° 61	39° 81	49° 94	49° 70	41° 17
December ..	38° 42	39° 18	38° 41	38° 35	36° 80
Mean of the 6 months ..	53° 37	50° 93	52° 26	55° 62	53° 19
Annual mean	52° 18	48° 60	50° 00	52° 47	50° 92

St. John's square, Jan. 20th, 1820.

A. E.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE long continuance of frost, which seems to make up for its absence in so many seasons past, has equally impeded the business of the field and the markets. The chief operations in the country have been confined to the barn, to carting, and to attendance upon live stock. The general demand of fodder for cattle, and the necessity of finding employment for the labourers, rather than any encouragement from the markets, have kept the flails and threshing-machines going. It is a subject of universal observation, how different the appearance of the wheat crop at present, and at the same period of last season. In the backward districts, the wheat has scarcely made its appearance above-ground, and all the late-sown is extremely backward. The late warm seasons wonderfully increased the breed of all the feathered tribe, and of vermin of all descriptions; and the wheats, whilst uncovered by snow, were greatly infested by vast flocks of crows: whilst the stack-yards have been equally annoyed by uncommon multitudes of starving small birds. One of the great advantages of frost, a coat of snow, both as a defence and manure to the young wheats, has been most ample; and, if any distant conclusions are allowable, they must be in favour of a crop, more especially upon land in a clean and husbandlike state. The turnip crop, however, will receive injury in the same proportion, more especially

from the alternations between frost and thaw, and an extraordinary call will be experienced throughout the spring for the ample stocks of fodder and hay. Cattle and sheep abroad are kept at considerable expense, and under no expectation of thrift. Prices stationary, including wool. Poor's-rates on the advance in the northern counties. A sentiment of dissatisfaction universal in the country, at a late ministerial assertion of the flourishing state of our agriculture. The agricultural associations are still pursuing their object, of inducing the Legislature to raise the price of corn to the level of taxation; an object unattainable, for the simple reason, that taxation has long exceeded the national ability. The organization of these societies may nevertheless prove ultimately beneficial to the country, since, with the gradual increase of light and intelligence, their views may receive a more patriotic direction.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Fat 3s. 7½d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 75s.—Barley 26s. to 40s.—Oats 13s. to 30s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 11d. and 9d.—Hay (new) 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.—Old 18s. to 36s.—Clover do. (new) 4l. to 5l. 5s.—Old 5l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool, 41s. to 45s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Jan. 21.*

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## RUSSIA.

**O**F the growing greatness of this Power, and of the danger to be apprehended from it, most people are aware; but few are really well informed of the magnitude of the impending danger: but of this we can speak on the most authentic information. It is generally conceived that Alexander has a force of 500,000 men in pay; the real truth is, that his forces of all arms are full 800,000 men, and these not the passive sober men they were formerly, when they stood like stocks, to be thrown down by the enemy's cannon, but active soldiers, trained and disciplined by French, Swiss, or German officers, the most celebrated in their different lines, whom Alexander has obliged, by giving them an asylum, or tempted by pecuniary advantages, to assist him. The enormous expense of maintaining this army has induced the ministers to pro-

pose a reduction, but this advice the Emperor has always rejected, saying, that in case any thing serious should happen from France, he conceives himself to be the only Power who can resist. If these are really his sentiments, they afford some excuse for keeping so enormous an army on foot in time of peace; but most people will rather conclude that he means to take advantage, and make farther inroads on his neighbours. The steady encroaching system of the Russian cabinet has been apparent, and has been acted on, for more than a century; and, during the reigns of Catherine and Alexander, Russia has acquired Courland, and almost the whole of Poland, to the west; Moldavia, to the south; the whole of Finland, to the north; and, by the late peace with Persia, the whole navigation of the Caspian Sea, and a large tract of land adjoining. In short, with such a force, and the resources which



which the various parts of his dominions must afford, what is it he cannot effect? And to all this, he has Prussia under his control, and is allied by marriage with the Netherlands and Wurtemberg. It is the general opinion that he means to attack Turkey; but this is not necessary. The passage of the Dardanelles by his fleet, and the possession of any one part in the Levant, will make him complete master of the Mediterranean. From the Treaty of Westphalia to the present time, it has been the great aim of statesmen to keep up a balance of power; but the aggrandisement of Russia and the acquisitions she has been permitted to make unmolested, have destroyed that system.—*Letter from the Baltic.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

An irreparable national loss has been sustained in the sudden decease of the DUKE of KENT, a prince, of whose virtues, public and private, it is scarcely possible to speak in terms of adequate praise. The period of the month at which this lamented event took place, deprives us of the opportunity of exhibiting the features of his character, and the actions of his life, with the display they call for; but, in our next Number, we purpose to devote a considerable space to the subject.

#### UNITED STATES.

The following was the Speech of the President, on opening the Congress.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the re-commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have satisfied this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States from Spanish cruisers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been acknowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far back as the year 1802, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the government of Spain,

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nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty; a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject-matter of every article having been for years under discussion and repeated references having been made by the minister of Spain to his government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a minister duly authorised for the purpose, who had represented his government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States, this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum,—the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations, of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession, then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long-standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights, where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it without delay. I regret to have to state, that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed;

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that

that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated; and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification by his government had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the department of state as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an envoy would be dispatched to the United States, to obtain such explanations of this government. The minister of the United States offered to give the full explanation on any point on which it might be desired, which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the department of state in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed: the authorized communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain, and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respect-

ing which it is repeated that an envoy would be forthwith dispatched to the United States.

From a full view of all circumstances, it is submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her. By pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself,—by a treaty which she was bound to ratify; for refusing to do which, she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her: while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well-merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all that is desirable.

But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty before this minister arrives and is heard?—This is a case which forms a strong appeal to the candour, the magnanimity, and honour, of this people, much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we shall lose nothing; for, resting on the ground of immutable truth and justice, we cannot be diverted from our purpose.

I communicated to Congress a copy of the treaty and of the instructions to the minister of the United States at Madrid, respecting it, of his correspondence with the minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, that they have not been countenanced by any other European power. On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld, even from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favour of the ratification. There is also reason to believe, that the sentiments of the imperial government of Russia have been the same, and that they have been made known to the cabinet of Madrid.

In the civil war existing between Spain and the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial



impartial neutrality. Our ports have continued to be equally open to both parties, and on the same conditions, and our citizens have been equally restrained from interfering in favour of either to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favour of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains unshaken the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili, and the provinces north of the La Plata, bordering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other Powers, and to none more so than the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbours, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this government, to prevent that feeling leading to excess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my power to state, that, so strong has been the sense throughout the whole community of what was due to the character and obligations of the nation, that few examples of a contrary kind have occurred.

The distance of the colonies from the parent country, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would be difficult for Spain to surmount. The steadiness, consistency, and success, with which they have pursued their object, as evinced more particularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give them a strong claim to the favourable consideration of other nations. These sentiments on the part of the United States have not been withheld from other Powers, with whom it is desirable to act in concert. Should it become manifest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to subdue those provinces will be fruitless, it may be presumed, that the Spanish government itself will give up the contest. In producing such a determination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion of friendly Powers who have taken no part in the controversy, will have their merited influence.

It is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all vio-

lations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws, no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromise the interest or honour of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, whether it may not be advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be advisable to designate, by law, the several ports or places along the coast, at which only foreign ships of war and privateers may be admitted. The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our commerce, and of other important interests from abuse, without such designation, furnishes a strong motive for this measure.

At the time of the negotiation for the renewal of the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, a hope had been entertained that an article might have been agreed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon the principles of justice and reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions, as well in the West Indies as upon the Continent of North America. The plenipotentiaries of the two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration of this government the proposals which had been presented to them, as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which they were not authorised to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was, a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The minister of the United States was instructed to make a further proposal, which has not yet been accepted. It was however declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether further prohibitory provisions in the laws relating to this intercourse, may not be expedient.

The President then alludes to the state of trade and the currency, in spite of the embarrassments of which, he states that the revenue will exceed its disbursements. He then concludes by a recommendation to augment the naval force of the country.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Washington; Dec. 7, 1819.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

PREVIOUS to the adjournment, a numerously-signed petition from the merchants of London was presented to the House of Commons, on the commercial

distresses of the country. They forcibly remarked, that they were deeply impressed with a sense of the present distressed state of the commercial and manufacturing

manufacturing interests, of the general want of confidence, and of the extensive and increasing evils, the consequence of such state of things, and of the pressing necessity that legislative measures should be adopted for relief. The petitioners added, that, "being apprehensive that the House is about to adjourn, without having adopted any measures tending to an enquiry into the causes of those evils, and being at the same time satisfied that, if such enquiry were to be instituted, the result would be extensively beneficial, by laying open those causes, and bringing under the view of the House the means, they confidently believed that the existing evils may be alleviated, and eventually removed."

On the 30th of December, a petition was presented to the House of Commons from the unemployed Irish labourers of St. Giles's parish: the petitioners called the attention of the House to the quantity of bog land in Ireland, amounting to at least 4,000,000 acres, which, they said, might be drained at a trifling expense, and rendered fit for cultivation. It would, they added, furnish employment, not only to the poor of Ireland, but also to those of England, and would tend to make them contented and happy.

So severe has been the weather within the month, that all business on the Thames has been at a stand. The numerous cases of great distress moved the philanthropy of the City, and a meeting took place in the warehouse of Mr. Hicks, of Cheapside, in London Wall, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Several highly respectable persons attended, when it was resolved to open the warehouse for the reception of the destitute during the inclement season. Subscriptions have been great and extensive, and the purpose effected.

The Parish Clerks have published their bill of all the Christenings and Burials from Dec. 15, 1818, to Dec. 14, 1819. They state that there were christened, in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1,277; buried, 1,149.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,592; buried, 4,143.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey, 13,256; buried, 9,222.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4,175; buried, 4,014.

Christened, Males, 12,574; Females, 11,726: in all 24,300. Buried, Males, 9,671; Females, 9,557: in all 19,228.

#### MARRIED.

Lient. Col. Marsack, of the Grenadier guards, to Jane, widow of Richard Latward, esq. of Ealing-grove.

Mr. Blake, of Tooting, to Miss Sophia Lobban, of Great Winchester-street.

Robert Espinasse, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Emily Espinasse.

Mr. Henry Court, of Wood-street, to Miss Mary Gibson of Cambridge.

Mr. J. T. Barham, of Friday-street, Cheapside, to Miss M. Agate, of Tunbridge.

Mr. Joseph Baylis, of Southwark, to Miss Mary Anne Martin, of Shipbourne, Kent.

Mr. Henry Hope, of Upper Clapton, to Miss Mary-Ann Stalubress, of Anstye, Herts.

The Rev. C. A. Sage, to Miss Caroline Quilter, of Hadley, Middlesex.

Mr. William Mayhew, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Sophia Albra, of Chelmsford.

The Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D.D. of Mitcham, to Miss Maria Trower, of Clapton.

At St. Pancras Church, Count Henry de la Belinaye, youngest son of the Marquis de la Belinaye, to Maria Josephine, daughter of the late Joseph Alder, esq.

J. C. Cameron, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Jane Sibley, of Hall-place.

Bury Hutchinson, jun. esq. to Miss Catharine Trapaud, of Potter's Bar.

C. O. Bushman, esq. to Anne, daughter of B. Hart, esq. barrister.

The Right Hon. Viscount Kingsland, to Julia, daughter of John Willis, esq. of Walcot-terrace, Lambeth.

Capt. H. B. Gamble, of the 2d Dragoon guards, to Miss Charlotte Sarah Freeman, of Brook-street.

T. D'Oyley, esq. sergeant-at-law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. N. Simons.

Charles R. Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Anne Jane Ogle, of Southampton-street.

William Plomer, esq. son of the late Sir William P. to Miss Catherine Wilhelmina Pagan, of Edinburgh.

The Rev. John Sheppard, to Miss Marianne Mann, both of Blackheath.

Mr. J. W. Adlard, of Duke-street, Smithfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. Roberts, esq. of Grove-house, Brixton.

William Choice, esq. of Ashley-hall, Barnet Common, to Miss Emily Brown, of Kentish Town.

At Chelsea, William Hall, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Charlotte Gedge, of Sloane-street.

William C. Hood, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Anne Brown, of South Lambeth.

James Ross Oxberry, esq. of Gibraltar, to Mrs. Tonym, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Thomas Francis, esq. of Arundel-street, Strand, to Miss Norris of Harwich.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William O. Rich, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Sarah New come.

R. P. Smith, esq. M.P. to Eliza, daughter of the late Peter Breton, esq.

Mr. Adam Adams, of Wootton-under-Edge,



Edge, to Miss Charlotte Owen, of Pentonville.

Robert Bill, esq. barrister, to Louisa, daughter of the late Philip Dauncey, esq. **DIED.**

At Hammersmith, 56, *James Nott, esq.* generally regretted.

At Paddington Green, 63, *James Crompton, esq.* a distinguished inhabitant of that place.

In Newman-street, 77, *Thomas Jefferys, esq.*

In Sloane-street, 80, *Mrs. Thomson.*

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 82, *Mr. D. Jacob.*

In St. Martin's-lane, 34, *Thomas Hodge, esq.*

In Bloomsbury-square, *Mrs. Lyon*, widow of Joseph L. esq.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, 64, *Mrs. Boswell*, widow of Bruce B. esq. of Iver Lodge, Bucks.

In Upper Lambeth Marsh, 37, *Mrs. Charles Field*, greatly regretted.

In Great Surrey-street, *Mrs. Adderley.*

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *Thomas Walker, esq.* many years a partner in the respectable firm of Carbonel, Walker, and M'Cleary.

At Peckham, 52, *Mrs. Draper.*

At Horton-place, near Epsom, 70, *Elizabeth*, wife of James Trotter, esq.

At Twickenham, 59, *John Taylor, esq.* merchant, of Broad-street.

At St. Pancras, 81, *George Bagster, esq.* deservedly lamented.

In Great Queen-street, Westminster, 72, *Alexander Sutherland, esq.*

In Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street, 73, *John Box, esq.* of Weeping Cross, Staffordshire.

At Islington, 80, *Mrs. Griffith*, widow of the Rev. John G. of Hitchin, Herts.

The Rev. *Dr. Bingham*, 76, vicar of Great Gaddestone, chaplain to the King, and late Archdeacon of London.

In Cornhill, *Mr. W. Rivers.*

In Guildford-street, 74, *W. Savill, esq.* generally respected.

On Turnham Green Terrace, *W. T. Taylor*, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

*R. Burton, esq.* of Symonds' Inn, Chancery-lane.

At Enfield, *William Stallword, esq.*

At Pentonville, 24, *Mr. Thomas Willan.*

At Stoke Newington, 68, *James Capper*, a member of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted.

At Hackney, 80, the Rev. *James Creighton.*

At Norwood, 35, *Elton Hamond, esq.* suddenly.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, 74, *Richard Barker, esq.*

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Miss Margaret Metcalfe*, of Hawsted, Suffolk.

In Hill-street, the Hon. *Charles Finch*, uncle to the Earl of Aylesford.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, 69, *Mr. William Clarence.*

In Cecil-street, 71, *William Winchester, esq.* many years an eminent stationer in the Strand.

On the Pavement, Moorfields, 37, *Sylvanus Beran*, a much respected member of the Society of Friends, and active in every work of benevolence.

In Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, 74, *Mr. W. Clarke*, having resided there 52 years as a highly respectable law book-seller, in which extensive concern he is succeeded by his two sons.

At Eglinton-castle, 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton, generally respected: from a benevolent motive, he employed a great number of poor on his estates, by which humane plan, he nearly doubled their value. Hugh Montgomerie Earl of Eglinton, the 13th earl of that title, was descended from the first earl by a daughter, and succeeded to it in 1796. He married his cousin, Eleanora Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, of Bourtrees-hill, in Ayrshire, by whom he had Archibald Lord Montgomery, who died in 1803. His lordship had acted with the Opposition; and, when the administration of Lord Grenville came in, he was created an English peer by the title of Baron Androssan.

At Dublin-castle, 37, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Countess Talbot, wife of the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Talbot: her charities were numerous, and chiefly private. The whole city participated in the grief of her afflicted husband.

In Newman-street, *Thomas Jefferys, esq.* son of a jeweller and silversmith, who resided many years in the Strand, and left the business to his son, who removed, and carried it on at the well-known shop, now Mr. Gilbert's, the corner of Cockspur-street, where, with the most unblemished character, he accumulated a large fortune. Having no son, he took into partnership the late Mr. Jones and Mr. Gilbert, to the latter of whom, about twelve years ago, he resigned the whole concern. He on his retirement, a short time after, purchased a seat and estate in Gloucestershire, at which place he spent much of his time; but he found it too far from London to be convenient, and lately sold it. Mr. Jefferys has been twice married: by the first wife he had an only daughter, who married the late — Buller Cocks, esq. whose widow she now is. By his second wife, who survives to lament his loss, he has no children. Mr. Jefferys was a man of mild manners, but of a high independent spirit; and, although many years a tradesman to the King, Queen, and others of the Royal family, was no servile adherent. He was very charitable and humane, ready to open his purse on all proper occasions, to support a charity or institution he favoured, or to do a benevolent act. To some of the

the charities he devoted a considerable portion of his time. His fortune he enjoyed without shew or ostentation, and left the world, lamented by all who knew him.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. G. TYNDALE, M.A. to the rectory of Holton, Oxfordshire.

Rev. JEREMIAH BURROUGHS, to the rectory of Burlingham St. Andrew, with Burlingham St. Edmund annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. HENRY BLUNT, B.A. to the vicarage of Clare, Suffolk.

Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS BUTT, B.A. to the vicarage of Lakenheath, Suffolk.

Rev. JEMSON DAVIES, B.A. to the living of Evington, Leicestershire.

Rev. W. F. MANSEL, B.A. to the vicarage of Ashelworth, Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. WILKINSON, M.A. to be headmaster of the grammar school of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

Rev. HENRY FREELAND, M.A. to the rectory of Hasketon, Suffolk.

Rev. ROBERT BATHURST, M.A. to the rectory of Topcroft, Norfolk; also to the vicarage of Docking, in the same county.

Rev. WILLIAM HENNELL BLACK, to the perpetual curacy of Wormegay, Norfolk.

Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Miskin, Glamorganshire, to the vicarage of Brinsop, near Hereford.

Rev. ROBERT WOOD, D.D. to be headmaster of Nottingham Grammar School.

Rev. T. B. COLE, to be master of the Grammar School, Maidstone.

Rev. C. M. ALLFREE, to be a minor canon of Rochester Cathedral.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

#### THE LATE HENRY NORTON WILLIS, ESQ.

**M**R. WILLIS was a native of Hampshire, and son of an eminent brewer, who gave him a good education. He was many years at Winchester school, where he became a good classical scholar, and acquired a taste for literature. Mr. Willis, at an early age, was introduced to a place at Court, and served some years in the Hampshire militia, in which he attained the rank of captain. What place he first had at court is not known; but he passed successively through the three posts of Gentleman of the Pantry, of the Ewery, of the Spicery; all under, and in the gift of, the lord steward. He married a lady who was also attached to the court, and who, when he was Gentleman of the Ewery, was appointed household-laundress to the king. In this situation, it was in his power to have made his wife's place more profitable; but, like a man of honour, to avoid all suspicion, he procured a removal from the Ewery, an office through which the household linen passes to the Spicery. This trait of disinterestedness aided his promotion; and, in the year 179—, he was appointed secretary to the lord-steward of his Majesty's household, and also made Coroner of the Verge of the Court.

When Mr. Pitt thought proper to change the constitution of the lord-steward's office, and restore the two places of Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth, which had been abolished by Mr. Burke's bill, Mr. Stone and Mr. Willis were nominated to fill those places. In this situation Mr. Willis completed his fifty years service; and which, by a recent Act of Parliament, entitled him to a superannuation on a full salary, and which he enjoyed ever since 1812.

Mr. Willis's integrity and pleasing manners made him so much in favour with the king, that, on the establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales's household, he was nominated by his Majesty her treasurer and comptroller, a place which he enjoyed until her death, and in which he acted on a system of true economy, void of meanness: for it is a circumstance not generally known, that the young Princess had no allowance to set her off in life, but was obliged to furnish herself with many things from savings of her income, which was only 7000*l*.

For many years he had the happiness to enjoy the confidence of the Prince of Wales, and a token of his esteem, in a present of a very handsome gold watch. Mr. Willis was an excellent classical scholar, which recommended him much to the notice of his Royal Highness. We believe, in the early part of the Prince's life, he often consulted him; and his R. Highness could not well find a better adviser. Although much of his life was spent at court, few men possessed more independence of spirit, or had more just ideas of the constitution of his country.

When the volunteer system was established, Mr. Willis had a commission given him of colonel of the Kensington Volunteers; in the training of which corps he was indefatigable, and conducted himself in so mild and gentlemanly a manner as to gain the respect of every officer and man of the corps, which he continued to command until its dissolution, after the peace; and the individuals and he parted from each other with regret. His convivial talents made his company much sought after; and he became a member of many clubs, whose conversation he contributed much to enliven. He was well stored with anecdote;



anecdote; his humour never degenerated into buffoonery, nor his wit into ill-nature. On his retirement from office, he went to reside at Sunning-hill; and then quitted all his clubs, except the Alfred, of which he was treasurer. Colonel Willis was fond of literature, and the company of literary men, but it is not known that he ever published any thing, except a small volume, called "Biographical Anecdotes of distinguished Persons, whose portraits are at Knowle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Dorset." It was written while he was secretary to the duke, as lord-steward of the household. He has left behind him a widow, a son, and two daughters, one of whom was married a few weeks before his death. His son is in holy orders, and has been some years chaplain to one of the East-India Company's stations in India.

#### THE REV. THOS. GEORGE CLARE.

THIS gentleman was born Oct. 31, 1777, at Bilton, in Warwickshire, of highly respectable parents; his father, the Rev. Dr. Clare, having been fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire, and of Yoxhall, in Staffordshire; and his mother, the daughter of Thos. Harris, esq. of Rugby, and grand-daughter of W. Boughton, esq. of Causton-house, in Warwickshire. In 1783, T. G. Clare was admitted on the foundation at Rugby-school, through which he passed, not only without censure, but with applause, for his assiduity and for the purity of his moral conduct. In June 1792 he was elected as a founder's kin to a fellowship in St. John's College; and in the following August, to one of the exhibitions of Rugby-school, when Dr. James, the head-master, observed to the trustees assembled to appoint the exhibitioners, that "they had chosen a boy whom he could fully recommend as having a snow-white character." At College, he fully maintained his reputation for diligence and correctness, qualities which uniformly marked both his literary and moral character. In Easter Term, 1796, he took the degree of B.A.; and in June, 1800, that of M.A. He was admitted to deacon's orders, Dec. 21, 1800, and to priest's orders, Dec. 20, 1801. By his amiable manners he had conciliated the affection and esteem of the whole society. In 1803 he was made one of the tutors, and in 1804 a public lecturer of the College; and in Easter Term, 1805, one of the proctors of the University; in the conscientious discharge of both which offices he united the kindness of persuasion with the firmness of manly discipline.

In 1807 he married Harriet, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Averel Daniell, rector of Lifford, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. In 1809, he was presented by the

earl of Bristol to the rectory of Norman-ton, in Lincolnshire; and in 1810, by the King, through the Lord Chancellor, to that of Wainfleet, in the same county. In 1811, he was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Walmer, in Kent. In July, 1815, on the recommendation of the Earl of Liverpool, he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn; and in October, 1816, he had the honour to be appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. the Dowager Baroness of Dorchester.

Thus deservedly blest with the love and esteem, and patronage, of the great and good, he was suddenly taken off by an apoplectic stroke, June 4, 1819, whilst at Wytham, in Oxfordshire, leaving his wife and five young children to lament, in common with all who knew him, his sad and irreparable loss.

N.B.—A subscription is opened among the parishioners of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the purpose of erecting a Tablet in their Church, to perpetuate the memory of this good and virtuous man.

#### THE LATE CAPT. NORRIS, Of the *Beaufoy* Packet.

CAPT. NORRIS was a native of Dover, where, at the early age of twelve, he entered the packet service as a cabin-boy, in which situation he remained but a short period, his genius and capacity elevating him progressively, until, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed mate of the Lord Duncan packet, then upon the Dover station, and which ostensible post he filled with honour and credit, enhanced by his being the youngest man that ever filled that situation, and in which he continued six years, when he was appointed captain of the *Beaufoy* packet, upon the Harwich station, in consequence of the resignation of his father, who had been an exemplary servant of the post-office forty-eight years. Here he fulfilled those important public duties entrusted to him, with that judgment and assiduity for which he was deservedly esteemed by the honourable office under which he served; whilst his nautical attainments, urbanity of manners, and gentlemanly and liberal conduct, on all occasions, obtained him the respect and admiration of his fellow captains, as an ornament to the service, and to those honours he would have most amply attained, had not the unrelenting hand of fate arrested his flattering prospects, and deprived the world of an honest and upright man. The detail of this melancholy catastrophe is as follows: On the 15th of March last, the *Beaufoy*, charged with the German mails for England, proceeded to sea, from Cuxhaven. On the 16th they encountered a most tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with thunder

thunder and lightning, which continued with increased violence on the 17th; but, firm and undaunted, he continued upon deck, where he had been for nine hours, incessantly attending the duties of the vessel. At this awful crisis, about five in the evening, a tremendous wave approached, which he viewed with an anxious fear, as the harbinger of destruction; and seeing its course directed to the vessel, he directed the man at the helm to "Beware and luff her up;" but, alas! it was to no avail: human efforts could not avert the destructive force of the infuriated elements; it struck the ill-fated vessel, and in a moment reduced her to a complete wreck, carrying with it the bulwark to which the captain had clung, and three men who were with him at the time, and all sunk to rise no more, excepting one man, who was most miraculously, by the receding surge, washed back to the vessel and saved. The overwhelming torrent had carried away the mast, and stanchions, in fact, not a single vestige remained upon deck; and was it not for the peculiar excellence of the vessels employed in this service, this must have foundered, from the circumstance of pieces of the boat which was upon deck being found at the bottom of the ballast. It is conjectured that she was momentarily bottom upwards. Another circumstance which tends to impress this idea is, a valuable watch belonging to one of the passengers was lying on the bed in one of the upper births forty hours after the accident happened; it was found under the ballast, without the least injury. Every movable on-board exhibited signs of the dreadful concussion which the vessel had received; which, after two days beating about in a most perilous situation, was towed into

the Weser by a Heligoland-boat. A favourite dog of Capt. Norris's, and who was remarkably attached to his master, jumped overboard, and swam to another packet; this he repeated several times, until he was obliged to be confined on-board. It would appear as if the animal had a presentiment of what afterwards occurred, as it was always with difficulty he would at any time leave the vessel. But, to return to the subject of this memoir, which is rendered still more distressing, by Capt. N. having left a widow and four infant children, the oldest under six years of age, and who are thus reduced, by this awful dispensation of Providence, from a state of promised affluence, to almost comparative indigence; but, to soften the sorrows of his afflicted widow and children, and to smooth the progress of their advancing years, that munificence and generosity which is so truly laudable and conspicuous in British as well as foreign merchants, have in this instance been most eminently displayed; and a subscription, to shew the respect and high estimation they entertained of his merits, has been opened at Lloyds, at Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Hanover, which already amounts to 700*l*.

To those who have felt his attentions, and witnessed his exertions in the discharge of his private as well as professional duties, the expression of that due tribute which they demand is unnecessary; but to posterity be it known, that, at the age of thirty-two, was prematurely cut off from his admiring friends and relatives, a meritorious officer, who was distinguished for honour and integrity in all his concerns, and deservedly valued in private life as a husband, a father, and a friend.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE medical officers of the Newcastle Infirmary have lately commenced the formation of a surgical library in that most excellent institution. It is supported by subscriptions and donations, and is open to the public on the same terms as to the founders themselves. Mr. Charnley, a respectable bookseller, has presented a valuable donation of 150 volumes,—a fact which deserves to be recorded, as honourable to himself and his liberal profession.

Much distress has lately prevailed upon the Wear, in consequence of the unusual severity of the winter.

At a late meeting of the general committee of the Political Protestants of Newcastle and Gateshead, a vote of thanks was passed to John George Lambton, esq.

M.P. "for his generous, manly, and statesmanlike conduct in Parliament during the present session, in repelling the calumnies levelled at the reformers in these places and neighbourhood, and for defending their character, conduct, and views, from the aspersions cast upon them."

C. J. Brandling, esq. has proposed to raise at Newcastle a troop of dismounted cavalry. The corporation have voted 100 guineas.

A theological library has been instituted at Newcastle, which admits all writings; but whimsically excludes all those which "advocate Unitarianism."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bankler, of the Manor Chase, to Mrs. M. Henderson, of the Quayside: Mr. J. Battensby, to Miss E. Cuappell: Mr. Dickman, to Miss Cost: Mr.



Mr. J. Daylish, to Miss C. Wilson: Mr. A. Hall, to Miss Frushard: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Errington, to Miss J. Carr, both of Gateshead.—Mr. T. Kirby Fife, of Gateshead, to Mrs. J. Anderson, of Newcastle.—The Rev. James Baker, to Miss C. Haggitt: Lient. T. H. Kirkley, to Mrs. Jane Hill: Mr. Bennett, to Miss Bird: Mr. J. Charlton, to Miss A. Allen: all of Durham.—Mr. J. Mould, to Miss E. G. Bennett, both of North Shields.—Mr. R. Thompson, of South Shields, to Miss Dodds, of Bill-quay.—Mr. J. Ranson, to Miss S. Purvis, both of Chester-le-street.—Mr. J. Shipley, to Miss M. Stewart, both of Shadforth.—Mr. J. Thubron, to Miss M. Goundry, both of West Auckland.—Mr. J. Keeman, to Miss J. Swinburn, both of Norton.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Pearson, of High Bradley.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 71, Thos. Heath, esq. much respected.—In Albion place, 37, Miss Gray.—In Pilgrim-street, 83, Mr. J. Armstrong.—29, Mr. R. Thirlaway, regretted.—26, Mr. S. Jobling.—26, Miss J. Talentyre.—73, Mr. R. Davison.—66, Mr. T. Ayre.—73, Mrs. M. Robson, regretted.—Mrs. M. Dixon, deservedly respected.

At Gateshead, in Pipewellgate, 103, Mr. John Anderson.

At Durham, 79, Mr. J. Short.—In Framwelgate, 64, Mr. W. Clyburn, much respected.

At North Shields, 80, Mrs. E. Mills.—29, Mrs. M. Richardson.—In Northumberland-street, 70, Mr. T. Stamp.—74, Mrs. J. Chater.—45, Mrs. M. Brown.—75, Mr. T. Pollock, deservedly respected.—66, Mrs. E. Cass.

At Sunderland, 67, Mr. F. Whitehead.—Mr. J. Hollan, deservedly respected.—81, Mr. W. Lilburn.—107, Mrs. C. Clark.

At Barnardcastle, 73, Mr. G. Blake-lock, much respected.—84, Mr. J. Friar.

At Alnwick, 67, Miss M. King.—88, Mrs. E. Falder.

At the Shielfield, Jane, wife of G. A. Lambert, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Butterlaw, 82, Mrs. Bell.—At Brizlee, 36, Miss Hudson.—At Walworth-castle, at an advanced age, John Harrison, esq.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Sager, to Miss M. Porter: Mr. J. Storey, to Miss A. Nicholson: Mr. W. Nixon, to Miss M. Jackson: Mr. W. Peal, to Miss M. Scott: Mr. R. Hind, to Miss M. Barker: Mr. C. Woodell, to Miss J. Stubbs: Mr. J. Turner, to Miss M. Tinnion: Mr. M. Noble, to Miss M. Bailey: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. M'Vay, to Miss A. Brockbank: Mr. G. Ferguson, to Miss J. Pearson: Mr. D. Magee, to Miss S. Nicholson: Mr. J. Newby, jun. to Miss F. Clarke: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Airey, to Mrs. M. Stephenson: Mr. J. Turton, to Miss M. Cragg: all of Kendal.—Mr. E. Denham, to Miss Burgess: Mr. E. Dargue, to Miss Milburn: all of

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Brampton.—Mr. J. Snowball, of East Wharney, to Miss Hutchinson, of Wark-shaugh.—Mr. J. Crossthwaite, of Egremont, to Miss A. Mawson, of Cleator-hall.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 64, Mr. G. Winskill.—83, Mrs. J. Gillespie.—87, Mrs. M. Hill.—52, Mr. J. Henry.—39, Mr. T. Stubbs, much respected.—47, Mr. H. Robley.

At Whitehaven, in Mount Pleasant, 72, Mrs. A. Ford.—In Senhouse-street, 76, Mrs. M. Fothergill.—In Duke-street, 45, Mr. G. Kirby.

At Penrith, 73, Mr. J. Miller.—81, Mrs. M. Harrison.

At Harker, 80, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, much respected.—At Moorhouse, 93, Mrs. M. Knubley, deservedly regretted.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The York Whig Club lately held a meeting, when the following excellent resolutions were unanimously agreed to, in which we heartily concur, and recommend to liberal politicians of all ranks. "That the duration of Parliament, authorised by law, ought not to exceed three years.—That all boroughs in which the number of electors is so few as to lay them open to the influence of bribery, and all boroughs which, from their constitution, have become individual property, ought to be disfranchised.—That, in lieu of the boroughs so disfranchised, the right of representation ought to be given to the more populous towns of the United Kingdom, and to the inhabitants of the kingdom at large being occupiers of a separate dwelling house, or directly liable to taxation; provided such persons are not receiving parish relief, and have otherwise no vote for any city, town, or county.—That, for the more equal representation of the people at large thus entitled to vote, the kingdom ought to be divided into elective districts.—That, in county and district elections, the votes ought to be taken in each parish, or in united parishes; and all on the same day.—That, in parochial elections, the ballot ought to be used."

The woollen trade of this county is represented as in a depressed state; vast numbers of clothiers and cloth-dressers are unemployed. The applications for parochial relief at Leeds lately were unexampled.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Hick, to Miss M. Bussy: Mr. R. Hick, to Miss M. Groves: all of York.—Mr. W. Strickland, jun. of York, to Miss A. Bean, of Ulleskelf.—Mr. C. Goodrick, of York, to Miss Whip, of Elton.—Mr. M. H. Stevenson, to Miss Vessey: Mr. Tather, to Mrs. Beach: Mr. T. H. Settle, to Miss H. Leonard: all of Hull.—Mr. J. Appleyard, of Hull, to Miss M. Haworth, late of London.—Mr. M. Wilson, of Hull, to Miss F. Spencer, of Burton Pedsea.—Mr. J. Anderson, of

N

Hull,

Hull, to Miss H. Walker, of Mirfield.—Mr. S. Baines, to Miss S. Sanderson: Mr. S. Rawlings, to Miss C. Parfitt: Mr. W. Kirk, to Miss M. Sellers: Mr. J. Wood, to Miss M. Milns: Mr. J. Kirkbride, to Miss M. Mauby: Thomas Motley, esq. to Miss Caroline Osburn: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. B. Golden, to Miss Stephenson, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Smallpage, of Rochdale.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Hudson, much respected.—63, Mr. Atkinson.—38, Mr. Caesar Peacock, editor of the *York Courant*, much respected.—75, Mrs. Sutcliffe, much esteemed.

At Hull, 103, Mr. T. Hind.—In Grimstone-street, 38, Mr. T. Moss.—In Bend-street, 71, Mrs. D. Barker.—60, Mr. M. Workington.—52, Mr. T. Steemson.—52, Mr. W. Walker.

At Leeds, in York-street, 50, Mrs. N. Marshall.—88, Mrs. Metcalf.—70, Mrs. Cooper, generally respected.

At Huddersfield, 76, Mrs. M. Williamson, one of the Society of Friends.—34, Mr. M. Brown.

At Beverley, 79, Mrs. M. Newlove.—29, Mrs. A. Atkinson, deservedly lamented.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Hopp.

At Knaresborough, 64, Mrs. T. Matson, deservedly regretted.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Party spirit has continued to distract Manchester since our last: discontent and poverty united together; the one has been dumb, or nearly so, and the language of the other has been effective. The boroughreeves and constables have had a public meeting for its relief.

Ten persons have recently been incarcerated in Lancaster gaol for alleged rebellious intentions: they are said to be poor, and wretched, and helpless individuals.

The promotion of the reverend chairman of the Salford sessions to the valuable living of Rochdale, is among the remarkable occurrences of the month.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Darlington, to Mrs. S. Darlington.—Mr. T. Goulden, to Miss M. Rothwell.—Mr. J. Vickers, to Miss M. Barclay.—Mr. E. Richardson, to Miss J. Jack.—Mr. W. Lomas, to Miss E. Turner: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Blackburn, of Manchester, to Miss E. Holt, of Burton-upon-Trent.—Mr. W. Seville, to Miss F. Bethell, both of Salford.—Mr. D. Alexander, to Miss E. Harrison.—Mr. J. Cunliffe, to Miss J. Berry.—Mr. W. Gregory, to Miss M. Holliwell.—Mr. T. Green, to Miss M. Parr.—Mr. M. Edwards, to Miss Bushell.—Mr. W. S. Scalpton, to Miss E. Evans: all of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Unsworth, of Wigan, to Miss C. Withnall, of Salford.—Mr. G. Hall, of Strangeways, to

Miss Ogden, of Salford.—Mr. J. Longden, of Ardwick, to Miss S. Broome, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. W. Mayers, to Miss B. Lathern, both of Wigan.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. W. Lawson, greatly respected.—76, Mrs. E. Bristow.—In Deansgate, 81, Mrs. Haigh, regretted.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. J. W. proprietor of the *Manchester Chronicle*, regretted.

At Liverpool, in Water-street, 58, Mrs. Mann.—In Tolbock-street, 29, Mr. W. Smith.—In Chesterfield-street, 26, Miss Hall.—19, Mrs. C. Balmer.—89, Mr. S. Brabner.—In Pitt-street, Mrs. Clague.—In Upper Pitt-street, Mr. A. Hackney.

At Warrington, 69, Mr. T. Lyon.—63, Mrs. Lyon.

At Medlock Cottage, Miss C. Mitchell.—At Pendleton, 50, Mr. R. Fair.—At Mufield, 59, the Rev. J. Markland, M.A.—At Blackley, Mrs. J. Edwards.—In Sutton-place, 61, John Pemberton, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

The quarter sessions were lately held at Chester, a Lancashire magistrate, Trafford Trafford, esq. chairman. Six persons, named Joseph Swann, Robert Swindells, Joseph Burtenshaw, John Stubbs, John Richards, and Joseph Sutton, were convicted of a conspiracy to excite sedition by the speeches which they made at a meeting at Macclesfield, on the 31st of July last.—Swann was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for the conspiracy, two years more for the first libel, and six months more for the second; Swindells, Burtenshaw, Stubbs, and Richards, two years' imprisonment; Sutton, one year. We put it as a question, whether, in the high state of excitement which exists in these counties, it would not be just as humane to try all party questions in the metropolis, or in distant counties?

*Married.*] The Rev. R. Carr, of Chester, to Miss Armstrong, of Market Drayton.—Mr. C. Billington, of Chester, to Miss F. Billington, of Dutton.—Mr. J. Arnold, to Miss P. Alcock, of Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Slater, to Miss Wright, both of Knutsford. The Rev. E. Royds, rector of Brereton, to Miss M. Molyneux, of Newsham-house.

*Died.*] At Chester, Edward Mainwaring, esq. suddenly.—In Queen-street, 95, William Bowey, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Simkins.—Mrs. T. Whittle, deservedly respected.—Mr. Strettel.—Mrs. Linney.—In St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Hitchins, jun.—Mr. W. C. Jones.

At Stockport, 74, Mr. J. Adcroft.—55, Mr. J. Bowers.

At Bolesworth-castle, 66, T. Tarleton, esq.—At Dunham, at an advanced age, Mr. Richardson.—Edward Downes, esq. 51, of Sprigley, a magistrate for this county,



county, and deservedly lamented.—At Sutton, Mr. S. Okell.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Isaac Webster, esq. of Derby, to Miss Maria Parker, of Littleover.—J. Howard Galton, esq. of Duddleston, to Miss Isabella Strutt, of Derby.—Mr. Wade, of Mickleover, to Miss Hayward, of Derby.—Mr. R. Ordish, of Ingleby, to Miss E. Webster, of Derby.—Mr. G. Broomhead, of Chesterfield, to Miss M. Ordyno.—At Wirksworth, Mr. B. Wigley, to Miss E. Singleton.—Mr. W. Salt, of Doveridge, to Miss Miners, of Eaton.—Mr. J. Yates, of Strines, to Miss S. Haughton, of Newton.

*Died.*] At Derby, 62, Mrs. M. Thorpe.

At Belper, 65, Mr. J. Pym.

At Handley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Woodroffe.—At Calke Abbey, Henrietta Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Great distress, and its consequence, crime, have prevailed for some time at Nottingham. The frequency of robberies has created much apprehension and uneasiness among the respectable people of that town.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Cross, to Miss A. Milner.—Mr. J. Inger, to Miss M. Lamb.—Mr. W. Bradbury, to Miss M. Coulston.—Mr. T. Miller, to Miss D. Barwick.—Mr. G. Berkins, to Miss A. Hickling.—Mr. Robley, to Miss E. Howard: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Nottingham, to Miss J. Wilson, of Coddington.—Mrs. Andrews, of Mansfield, to the Rev. J. Shaw, of Clitheroe.—Mr. T. Withers, of Newark, to Miss M. Gilbert, of Little Carlton.—Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park, to Miss M. E. Burton, of Burton-hall.—Mr. R. Sutton, of Kegworth, to Miss B. Cresswell, of Ruddington.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 90, Mrs. Martin.—On Malin-hill, 53, Mr. W. Canner, deservedly respected.—In Smithy-row, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Brazier, suddenly.

At Newark, Mr. Bickett.—Mr. G. Haywood.—Mr. E. Peart.

At Mansfield, 33, Mr. Brown.

At New Radford, 74, Mr. E. Holden.—

At Lenton, 75, Mr. Surplice.—At Broomfield, Mrs. T. Creswick, deservedly regretted.—At Colston Bassett, Mrs. T. Crabtree.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. Thacker, to Miss Walton.—Mr. Ward, of Leicester, to Miss Bunney, of Aylestone.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miss E. Bott, both of Market Bosworth.—Mr. J. Cheatile, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Whyman, of Aston.—Mr. Cox, of Market Harborough, to Miss Gill, of Little Bowden.—John Jackson, esq. of Oadby, to Miss A. M. Gesset, of Great George-street,

Westminster.—Mr. Drake, of Oakham, to Miss E. Cole.—Mr. B. Rippin, to Miss Adcock, both of Melton.—Mr. S. Hea-wood, of Ravenstone, to Miss Rowley, of Hinckley.—Mr. W. Chapman, to Miss R. Moore, both of Quorndon.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Woodboy-street, 75, Mr. Lamb.

At Loughborough, 74, Mrs. A. Smith.—68, Mrs. M. James.—69, Mrs. J. Gutteridge.

At Mountsorrel, 53, Mr. J. Adderley, deservedly regretted.

At Ulverscroft, Mr. J. Swain.—At Barrow, 57, Mr. T. Tomalin.—At Newton Unthank, Mr. T. Hunt.—At Hoton, Mr. R. Bentley.—At Seaford Miss Roberts.—At Catthorpe, the Rev. S. P. Harper, rector.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

A deputation from the independent electors of Newcastle lately presented to Sir John Fenton Boughy, Bart. a piece of plate, in testimony of their approbation of his services while representative of that borough in Parliament.

*Married.*] Mr. J. C. Newton, to Miss H. Devey, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Carver, of Walsall, to Miss E. Rooke, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Blood, of the Petty Craft Cottage, to Miss Ashby, of Tamworth.—Mr. Riley, to Miss Fisher, both of Uttoxeter.—T. Brandon, esq. of Chae-dle, to Miss Ford, late of Durham-place, Lambeth.—Mr. W. Goodwin, of the Toft, to Miss M. Hart, of Blythebury.—Mr. Follows, of Weston, to Mrs. Foster, of Alkmanton.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, in Bacon-street, 56, Mr. J. Mosedale.

At Leek, 39, Mr. S. B. Fynney.

At Tamworth, in George-street, Mrs. Hunter.

At Oaken, Mrs. Thwaites, formerly of Stafford.—At Brook-house, Capt. T. Pickering.—At Haywood, Mrs. Beech.—At Great Haywood, 21, Miss M. Cox.—At Packington, 92, T. Lecott, esq.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 4th ult. a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of Birmingham, was held, on the distresses of the commercial and manufacturing interests; the high bailiff in the chair. Mr. Lloyd proposed the first resolution, and drew an affecting picture of the misery among the working classes. Mr. R. Spooner, in seconding it, remarked, that Parliament had adjourned, without investigating the causes of the commercial distresses of the country: individual benevolence could be of little service, where distress was so universal. Mr. John Turner contended that there existed a debased spirit among workmen, which induced them to desire to become parish paupers. After some further observations, the proposed resolutions were carried, and petitions,

praying for enquiry into the existing distress, addressed to both Houses of Parliament, were adopted.

The noble theatre at Birmingham was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th ult.

*Married.*] Mr. J. H. Jaegar, to Miss Constantine, of Spark-hill. — Mr. T. Chance, to Miss A. Harwood. — Mr. W. Turner, to Miss M. Barber. — Mr. J. Bratt, to Miss S. Court. — Mr. D. Williams, of Bradford-street, to Miss Law, of Hill-street: all of Birmingham. — Mr. G. Hadley, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith, of Exeter. — Mr. J. H. Hawkes, of New-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Callender, of Sutton. — Mr. R. Perry, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Jobern, of Wall. — Mr. J. Lyndon, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Shaw, of Marston Green. — Mr. Padmore, of Bloomsbury-place, Ashted, to Miss H. Buckley, of Dale End. — Lieut. J. Shipton, R. N. to Miss E. Atkins, of Leamington Priors. — Mr. R. Trow, of Duddesden, to Miss S. Whale, of Birmingham. — Mr. J. Chuley, of Norton-under-Cannock, to Miss E. Milner, of Sutton Coldfield.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. S. Plimley. — In Aston-road, 72, Mrs. Atkins, late of High-street. — In Bristol-street, 64, Mrs. J. Taylor. — In Church-street, 67, Mrs. S. Brett. — 21, Miss A. Pears, deservedly lamented. In Navigation-street, 90, Mrs. Barber. — In St. Paul's-square, 68, M. R. Hudson, greatly respected. — Mr. Spurdle, deservedly lamented. — In High street, Mr. J. Scott, justly regretted. — Mr. J. Dangerfield.

At Sutton Coldfield, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Riland.

At Handsworth, 78, Mr. G. Smitcht, a native of Prussia. — At Camden-hill Cottage, 48, Mr. J. Pickering. — At Fazeley, Mr. T. Atkinson, deservedly respected.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Mottram, jun. of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Bickerton, of Roden. — Mr. J. Collier, of Whitchurch, to Miss Parr, of Liverpool. — Mr. P. Cope, of Bridgnorth, to Miss H. Wright, of Hatton Grange. — Mr. G. Edwards, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Cooper, of Stockton. — Mr. Barber, of Wem, to Miss M. Walmsley, of Baschurch. — R. H. Gwyn, esq. of Broseley, to Miss Marianne Vaughan, of the Verzons. — Mr. T. Taylor, jun. of High Ercall, to Miss C. Rogers, of Beacott. — Thomas Stillgoe, esq. of Cluddley, to Miss M. Shelton, of Rushton.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Price, of the Haymarket, London. — On Swan-hill, Mrs. Martha Mytton, of Shipton, deservedly lamented. — On Pride-hill, 72, Mrs. Powis. — Mrs. A. Straphen, justly esteemed. — At Bridgnorth, 78, Mr. R. Crudgington. — John Sing, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Coleham, Mrs. Scoltock. — At White Hall, Broseley, 77, John Onions, esq. — At Cruck Meole, Mr. J. J. Clarke. — At

Harcott, 58, Mr. J. Humphries, respected. — At Mitton, Miss Morris, deservedly esteemed.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

Great moral good has recently been effected in the gaol of this county. The prisoners are constantly employed. The whole of the clothing, shoes, bedding, &c. is manufactured in the gaol, under the direction of visiting magistrates.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Green, to Miss Devey, both of Stourbridge. — Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss M. Shouler. — Edward Butler, esq. to Miss H. Darbey: all of Kinfare. — The Rev. J. Cawood, of Bewdley, to Miss M. Davies, of Mable.

*Died.*] At French, Miss Woodward.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the freemen of Hereford, residing in the metropolis and its environs, lately took place at the White Lion, Oxford-street, Colonel Foley, M. P. in the chair. The meeting was attended by the representative for Hereford, R. P. Scudamore, esq. when the whole meeting signed a declaration, to support at any future election, none but men who would pledge themselves to support a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 77, William Holmes, esq. senior alderman of the corporation of this city.

At Newton-hill house, Mr. Henry Briscoe.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the agriculturists of Monmouthshire, was lately held at Abergavenny, J. H. Moggridge, esq. in the chair. The great object of the meeting, to establish a County Society for the Encouragement and Protection of Agriculture, was completely effected.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Herbert, of Twiggworth, to Miss E. Wheeler, of Gloucester. — Mr. H. Johnson, to Mrs. M. A. Baugh. — Mr. W. Butt, to Miss S. J. Webb, of Charles-street: all of Bristol. — Mr. J. Chick, of Bristol, to Miss A. Hughes, of Laugharne. — Mr. J. Hubbertone, of Bristol, to Miss M. Twigg, of Westbury. — Mr. F. Short, to Miss S. Sidney, of Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, London. — At Clifton, George Fisher, jun. esq. to Miss Caroline White, of Bristol. — Mr. J. Gallop, of Brinscombe Port, to Miss K. Gurner, of Bath.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Sadler, wife of B. S. esq.

At Bristol, 84, Mrs. Anderson, widow of John A. esq. alderman. — In West-street, Mr. W. Ball. — In Portland-square, Ann, wife of George Rock, esq. — In Jubilee-place, Redcliff-parade, Mr. G. Wetherall. — 68, Mrs. Andrews, widow of Thomas A. esq. — 85, Mr. E. Onion. — On Kingsdown-parade, Mrs. M. King. — In Steep-street,



street, Mr. Passmore.—In Duke-street, 88, Thomas Pannell, esq.

At Monmouth, at an advanced age, William Partridge, esq.—Mr. T. Preece, much respected.—Mr. T. Andrew.

At Wootton-under-Edge, Mr. C. Wallington.

At Blagdon, Mr. Marks, sen.—At Lower Easton, 83, Mr. Maule, deservedly lamented.

At Abson, 71, Mr. J. Parry.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was recently held at Oxford, for the benefit of the distressed unemployed poor: several benevolent resolutions were entered into, worthy of that enlightened and opulent city.

A dreadful fire lately broke out in Magdalen Hall, which totally consumed the whole range of buildings, consisting of about eighteen sets of rooms, in three hours. Twenty-four chambers, three staircases, with the valuable pictures, and plate, were destroyed.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Howse, to Mrs. M. Collis.—Mr. E. Whitlock, to Miss M. A. Judge: all of Oxford.—The Rev. W. Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Emily Pentland, of Cork.—Mr. R. Cox, of Dorchester, to Miss S. Parsons, of Aston.—William Hayward, esq. of Watlington, to Miss A. Dodd, of Chevies.—Mr. J. Wall, of Steeple Aston, to Miss M. George, of St. Clement's, Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 65, Mrs. Hemmings, greatly regretted.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. E. Matthews.—At Bicester, 22, Miss H. Fletcher, highly esteemed.—At Wheatley, 78, Mr. Holiday.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Reading, 72, Mr. Alderman Poulton.

At Abingdon, 34, S. Selwood, esq. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Eton, Mrs. Keate, sister to Dr. K.

At Sunning-hill, 69, Mrs. More.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The banking firm of Messrs. Cotham and Jones, has recently stopped payment.

*Married.*] Thomas Robert Dimsdale, esq. of Hertford, to Miss Lucinda Manning, of Sidmouth.—Mr. Hannington, of Little Straighton, to Mrs. Stevens, of Bedford.—At Rickmansworth, L. G. Brown, esq. to Miss C. Hodgson, of Clacton.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 70, Mrs. Dimsdale, widow of John D. esq.

At Ware, 34, Arthur Cuthbert Beaumont, esq.

At Ampthill, 84, Mrs. S. Coltsea, late of Filkin's-hall.—At Ickwell, Bury, Miss Susan Harvey.—At Lawrence End, 81, the Rev. John Hawkins, M.A. rector of Barton-le-Clay.

Aged 76, Mr. Henry Andrews, of Royston, Herts. the celebrated author of

Moore's Almanack, and calculator to the Stationers' Company. By his own industry, with a limited education, he made great progress in the liberal sciences, and had been for some years justly esteemed one of the best astronomical calculators of the age. He was for many years engaged as the computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*; and, on retiring from that situation, received the thanks of the Board of Longitude, accompanied by a handsome present, as a tribute due for his long and arduous services: his profound knowledge of astronomy, and the mathematics in general, were acknowledged by all scientific men who were acquainted with him. He was an excellent man in every relation of life, modest, to a degree, which retarded his interest, and in sound integrity he could not be surpassed. As an author, he might be considered as the most popular of his age, Moore's Almanack rising, under his management, in spite of quadruple duties, from 1 to 400,000 per annum. Nevertheless, he wrote this Almanack as a task for the Company, and conformed himself to the rules of astrological art, without laying any stress on his predictions, or taking any credit for the chances which sometimes led to their fulfilment. The greatness of his mind was never more conspicuous than during the hopeless period of his last illness.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Dainty, of Kettering, to Miss A. Brotherhood, of Desborough.—Mr. J. M. Bloxham, to Miss M. A. Welch, both of King's Sutton.—Mr. E. Parsons, of Walton Grounds, to Miss J. Radford, of Tiddington.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 84, Mr. R. Seaton.

At Kettering, Mr. R. Mattock.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

It is the intention of the vice-chancellor to give two remaining Sir Wm. Browne's medals to such residents under-graduates as shall produce the best compositions; viz. one medal for the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace; and the other for the best Greek and Latin epigrams, after the manner of the *Anthologia* and the model of Martial, respectively.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss M. A. Spencer.—Mr. J. Litchfield, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Giles, of Colne.—Mr. H. Fardell, A.M. to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Sparks, Bishop of Ely.—Mr. J. Seabar, to Miss Bryant, both of Newmarket.—Mr. H. Smoothy, of Duxford, to Miss S. Ellis, of Ickleton.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, in Trinity-street, John Horace Legard, esq. student of Trinity College.—62, Mr. T. Carrington.—81, Mrs. Harrison.

At Huntingdon, 76, Mr. J. Baker.—80, Mrs. Forkington.

At Foulmire, William Wedd, esq. from an

an accident.—At Bury, 75, Mr. G. Campion.

#### NORFOLK.

On the 24th, a most splendid meeting was held at Norwich, to commemorate the birth-day and principles of the late Mr. Fox. Lord Albemarle was in the chair, and the illustrious Duke of Sussex, (twin in virtue and patriotism to the Duke of Kent,) together with many nobles, and distinguished commoners, were present. The toasts were accompanied by speeches creditable to the spirit of the age and country; and those of the royal personage above named were particularly distinguished by their energy.

A lamentable occurrence lately took place off Lowestoft, and within sight of the inhabitants, who were unable to render any assistance. A brig foundered from high winds, and lay in such a position, that no efforts could relieve the crew, consisting of eight persons. They clung to the wreck; and their cries, during the night, were distinctly heard in the streets.

*Married.*] Barnabas Leman, esq. to Mrs. A. Smith.—Mr. W. Notley, to Miss E. Case.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Bexfield.—Mr. J. Parker, to Miss S. Strutt.—Mr. J. Bullimore, to Miss J. Harbord.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, to Miss A. Rust: all of Norwich.—Mr. G. Skelton, of Norwich, to Miss A. Fisher, of Ashley.—James Thomas Naylor, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Harriet Austin, of Norwich.—Mr. W. Gascoigne, to Mrs. E. Took.—Mr. J. Absolon, R.N. to Miss M. P. Jones.—Mr. J. Wright, to Mrs. E. Rump: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Tuddenham, of Northwold, to Miss Rowell, of Upwell.—The Rev. R. Fairbrother, to Miss M. C. Wigg, both of East Dereham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 85, Sarah, widow of J. Blofield, esq. of Hoveton-hall.—75, Mrs. A. Dingle.—60, Mrs. Jenima Petit.—Mrs. Palmer, suddenly.—Mrs. Trigg.

At Yarmouth, 39, Lieut. J. Priest, R.N.—75, Mr. J. Boulter, one of the Society of Friends.—50, Mr. J. Vincent.—60, Mr. M. Spencer, suddenly.—46, Mr. J. Addison.

At Thetford, Sarah, wife of Daniel Sewell, esq. highly esteemed.

At Downham Market, 34, Mrs. C. Kettlewell, suddenly.

#### SUFFOLK.

Great order and discipline are observed in the gaol of Bury St. Edmund's. The prisoners learn to make shoes, baskets, plait straw, &c. A discipline-mill, upon very improved principles, has been lately erected in this gaol, by Mr. Cubitt, civil engineer, of Ipswich, which is capable of employing twenty-four persons, in the act of treading, at the same time.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bullen, to Miss Pond.—Mr. Lockwood, to Mrs. Lorimer: all of Bury.—Mr. W. Mothersole, of Liver-

mere, to Miss Ross, of Bury.—Mr. J. Barnes, to Miss E. James.—Mr. T. Burray, to Miss Moffatt: all of Ipswich.—Mr. Bullen, of Ipswich, to Miss Kaye, of Metfield.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. A. M. Sproule, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Tresethan.—82, Mrs. Kenyon.—Mrs. Debenham.

At Ipswich, 84, Mrs. J. Dobson.—S. Thorndike, esq.

At Sudbury, 29, Mr. J. Boreham.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. E. Orams.

#### ESSEX.

A numerous meeting of the owners and occupiers of land within the eastern district of Essex, was lately held at Colchester, to take into consideration the most advisable means of relieving the agricultural interest from its present depression. Several resolutions were entered into; and it was agreed to form an association to protect the interests of agriculture, under the title of the "East Essex Agricultural Society." A petition to parliament was likewise read and approved of, and ordered to lie at various places for signatures. In this document the petitioners state, among many serious truths,—“That, unless a very considerable reduction speedily takes place in the present excessive heavy charges in rates and taxes, or a better price be secured to the growers of corn, it is impossible the land can long continue to be properly cultivated; and, amongst other fatal consequences, the total ruin of the farmer must be inevitable. That the inability of a large majority of the occupiers of land to employ their accustomed number of labourers, tends materially to lessen the produce, and to increase in a most alarming degree, the already enormous extent of pauperism. That the petitioners humbly hope, that, in stating their grievances, they may be permitted to offer their opinion, that the partial manner in which the averages regulating the importation of foreign corn are now taken, together with the warehousing system, and the very heavy excise duties upon barley, from the period of its growth to its ultimate consumption (amounting together to not less than 65s. per quarter) are the principal combining causes of their present distress.”

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Kent, of Chelmsford, to Miss Burningham, of Ingatestone.—Mr. Chaplin, to Miss E. Browning, both of Harwich.—Thomas Andrews, esq. of Hempsted, to Miss Cole, of the New-Kent-road.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 24, Mr. J. Finch, of London.—Mr. E. Leech.—42, Mrs. J. Shuttleworth, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. M. Crisp, greatly regretted.—At Mile End-hall, 50, Mr. J. Po-ford.

At Chelmsford, 67, Thomas Pace, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—81, Mrs. C. Pain.

#### KENT



## KENT.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Canterbury was lately held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the propriety of commencing a subscription to relieve the wants of the necessitous poor. A subscription was entered into, and a committee appointed to carry the objects of the meeting. Upwards of three hundred and sixty pounds were subscribed in the room.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Silk, to Miss E. Scott, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Hooker, of Canterbury, to Miss A. Forwood, of Deal.—Mr. J. Day, of Dover, to Miss Stubbles, of Canterbury.—Mr. F. Somerford, to Miss S. Crouch, both of Chatham.—Mr. T. Wood, to Miss F. Gardner, both of Deal.—Mr. Warman, of Sandwich, to Miss J. Hurst, of Ramsgate.—Mr. H. Pexton, of Maidstone, to Miss M. Wood, of Canterbury.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 90, Mr. P. Jeffery.—Mrs. T. Badcock.—82, Mrs. Bishop.

At Rochester, in Troy-town, 64, John Donald, esq.—Mr. Payne, of St. Margaret's Bank.

At Margate, Mrs. Peale.—Mr. Holtum.—On the Parade, Miss Silver.

At Folkestone, 71, Mrs. R. Barber.—29, Mr. J. Bennett, regretted.—79, Mrs. Maycock.—86, Mrs. Beverley.—54, Mr. T. Edgar.

At Faversham, 87, Julius Shepherd, esq.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Robins, to Miss Barrell: both of Chichester.—Mr. W. Brown, of Chichester, to Miss Newland, of Salt-hill.—George Taylor, esq. to Miss Sarah Philcox, of Burwash.—Mr. Chas. Reynolds, to Miss M. Kerwood: both of Bosham.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Thomas Surridge, esq. vice-admiral of the red, greatly regretted.

At Brighton, Mrs. Diplock.—62, the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, an independent minister, deservedly esteemed.

At Arundel, 87, Mr. London.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A handsome building at Newport, called the Isle of Wight Institution, has just been completed, and the Philosophical Society of that place have removed thither, and have commenced their winter course of Lectures. Several of its enlightened members have taken different districts of the island, for the purpose of more thoroughly investigating its geology and botany during the last summer, and some very interesting papers are expected in the course of the session.

*Married.*] Mr. Austin, to Miss Matthews: both of Southampton.— — — — — Oakes, esq. to Miss M. A. Porteus, of Southampton.—Mr. R. Smith, R.N. to Miss A. Langdon, of Portsea.—Mr. Skel-

ton, to Miss F. Baker, of Portsea.—Mr. Prince, jun. to Miss Moxon, of Marlborough-row, Portsea.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in Kingscote-street, Miss Charker.

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. E. Spearing.—At Portsea, in Trafalgar-place, Capt. E. M. Ennis, R. M.—At Lymington, 80, Mr. P. Blake.—At Romsey, Mrs. Marsh.—At Bambridge, 81, Mr. S. Dear.—At Fareham, 68, Mr. E. Turner, deservedly regretted.—At Wootton Bridge, Mr. J. Cooper.—At Alresford, 74, Mr. B. Smith.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Osmond, to Miss C. Marsh, of the Close: both of Salisbury.—Mr. W. Parry, to Miss M. A. Timbrell: both of Malmesbury.—Mr. James Derham, to Miss M. A. Scott: both of Devizes.—Mr. Parrish, of Beckington, to Miss Webb, of Trowbridge.—Mr. Canning, of Ogburn St. Andrew, to Miss Tanner, of Chal-derton.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, 52, Mrs. H. King.—At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Harding.—At Chippenham, Mr. R. Tanner.—At Warminster, 69, Mr. R. Townsend.—At Quid-hampton, Mrs. Masters.—At Woolley, Mrs. Baskerville, widow of John B. esq. deservedly lamented.—At Bishopstrow, 55, the Rev. William Williams, rector, a man of considerable philosophical research.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Enever, of Morford-street, to Miss Matthews, both of Bath.—J. G. Hitchcock, esq. of Eastcott-house, to Miss E. Holt, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.—G. Houlton, esq. of Grittleton-house, to Miss A. E. Cruickshank, of Bath.—The Rev. J. J. Coles, of Thornbury, to Miss S. Young, of Devonshire-place, Bath.—Tho. Balne, esq. of Buckland, to Miss M. Adams, of Frome.—The Rev. H. Davies, of Taunton, to Miss E. P. Edwards, of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Bath, Miss A. Hyde.—In Duke-street, the Rev. W. Munton, rector of Priston and Dunkerton, deservedly lamented.—In Russell-street, 21, Miss Jemima Burroughs, of Burfield-hall, Wy-mondham.—In Montpelier, Mr. Stevenson.—82, the Rev. Jas. Drought, D.D.

At Ashwick, Mr. E. Hipplesey.—At Norton St. Philips, 80, Mr. T. Holdway.

## DORSETSHIRE.

A Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, by affording relief to the distressed, and the detection and reformation of idle vagrants and impostors, has been lately established at Dorchester.

*Married.*] Wm. Templer, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss A. M. Prior, of Chichester.—G. Balstone, esq. of Barrack-house, Bridport, to Mrs. Gummer, of East Cottage.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 82, Mr. H. Mairer. At Stinsford, the Rev. W. Floyer.

## DEVONSHIRE,

## DEVONSHIRE.

At the sessions at Exeter, Mr. Tucker, a bookseller of that city, was tried for retailing the parodies on which Hone had been acquitted in London. He made a spirited defence, and appealed to the protection of Fox's bill, but in vain; and was sentenced to a long imprisonment in Exeter gaol, with other penalties.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Davey, jun. to Miss M. Buxton: Mr. R. Raddon, to Miss M. Nosworthy: all of Exeter.—W. B. Moore, esq. of Exeter, to Miss L. Lempriere, of Shal.—The Rev. S. Kilpin, of Exeter, to Miss Hodge, of Axminster.—Mr. R. Rendall, to Miss Moyes: Lieut. J. H. Challis, of the 3d Vet. Batt. to Mrs. S. James: all of Plymouth.—Wm. Hern, jun. esq. to Miss Decardeux, both of Ashburton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. R. Hemer.—At an advanced age, Mrs. G. Walker.—On Southernhay, 78, Mr. Chave.—68, Wm. Kennaway, esq.—At an advanced age, M. Striton, esq.

At Plymouth, in Southside street, Mrs. J. Smith.—In Frankfort-street, W. Sture, esq.—In Kerr-street, Mrs. Brown.

At Barnstaple, 38, Mr. J. Day.

At Bystock, E. Divett, esq.—At Huxham, 87, Mr. M. Trood.—At Drascombe, 73, Mrs. Knapman.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Penzance, Mr. R. Bramwell, to Miss Vivian, of Camborne.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss A. Tapson: Mr. J. Bolt, to Miss Werring: all of Launceston.

*Died.*] At Penzance, Theodosia Mary, wife of S. Crawley, esq. M.P. for Honiton.—Mrs. J. Richards.

At Truro, Miss J. Mudge.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. Morton.

At Menheniot, 84, Mr. Williams.

## WALES.

The Agricultural Society recently established by Sir C. Morgan, at Tredegar,

have determined to offer premiums to the cottagers, to encourage them in rearing poultry, the breeding of bees, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Cundy, to Miss C. Hanson, of Swansea.—The Rev. D. L. Jones, to Miss E. Jones: the Rev. Mr. Davies, to Mrs. Williams: all of Carmarthen.—Mr. O. Evans, of Carmarthen, to Miss S. Wilson, of Kempsey.—Mr. T. Beercraft, of Kidwell, to Miss E. A. Roe, of Kilymaenllwyd.—The Rev. E. Davies, of Llanrwst, to Miss M. Lloyd, of Cefn Madock, Denbighshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. Jones.—Mr. D. Powell.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Capt. Henry V. R.N.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Lemons, lamented.—Miss H. Bowen.

At Welshpool, 88, Mrs. E. Morris.—At Llanerchudd Cottage, Capt. G. D. Harrison, R.N.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] Wm. Gordon, esq. of Evie, to Miss C. Murray, of Edinburgh.—W. Paul, esq. of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adm. Deans, of Huntington.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Christina, daughter of the late Dr. John Rutherford.

At Glasgow, Miss J. Patorin.

At Aberdeen, 68, P. Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Dublin, C. Drury, esq. of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hart.—Wm. W. Becher, esq. M.P. for Mallow, to Miss O'Neil, of Covent Garden Theatre.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Professor Von Feinagle.—At Pleasant View, Mrs. Tandy, widow of the celebrated Napper T. esq.

At Kinsale, the Baroness Kinsale.

At Newpark, Waterford, Ellen, wife of Sir J. Newport, bart. M.P.

## THE MAP OF VENEZUELA.

*We have presented to our Readers a full and accurate Map of the countries included in this new Republic; and, as a subject of Geographical Description, we have nothing to add to the very interesting details given in our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, published this day.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*In answer to many inquiries after our promised GENERAL INDEX, we beg leave to explain, that we have resolved to include within it our first FIFTY VOLUMES, which will be completed in another year; and, for the accommodation of new subscribers, and as a treasure of information and amusement, we propose, at the same time, to publish a selection of the most valuable papers which have appeared in the entire series, in FIVE octavo volumes, or one for every TEN volumes of the Magazine; and, if life and health permit the same editor to continue his labours, he will present his readers, at the end of every ten volumes, with a volume of Selections. By this means, new subscribers will not be discouraged by the extent and expense of the previous series, while a valuable addition will be made, by these occasional volumes, to the stock of current literature.*

*The Sketches of France, in our next.—Several pieces of Poetry are deferred, on account of the length of the Atheniad.—Other communications on preserving Seed, in our next.—Epsilon depends on merit, from 10l. to 100l.*

*ERRATA.—Page 35, col. 1, for "Mr. Hagham" read "Higham."—P. 37, col. 2, for "serviceable" read "seasonable."*